The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No 515 SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. On This THURSDAY, DEC. 27th, 1860, The Performances will commence with the Drama entitled THE LITTLE TREASURE.

Sir Charles Howard, .. Mr. Walter Baynham.
Captain Walter Maydenblush, .. Mr. H. Barfoot.
Gertrude, .. Miss Sarah Thorne.
Lady Howard, .. Mrs. Walter Baynham.

To conclude with a Mirthful, Magical, Comical, Christmas Pantomime entitled JACK THE GIANT KILLER; or Harlequin King Arthur and ye Knights of ye Round Table.

The Scenery of the opening painted by Mr. William Glover. The Burlesque opening written and invented by H. J. Byron, Esq.; Overture and Music composed, selected, and arranged by Mr. Levey; the Scenery by Mr. William Glover, Mr. Charles Parker, and Assistants; the Masks, Mechanical Changes, Tricks, and Properties invented by Mr. Tatlor and Mr. E. W. Bradwell; the Dresses by Mrs. Freeman and Miss Mason; the Machinery by Mr. Drummond and Mr. Bath; the Pantomime produced under the direction of Mr. Granby.

There was a little laddie, who lived a long time backe, A good and gallante boy was he, his Christian name was Jacke. Jack, Mrs. Burkinshaw; Jack's Mother, Mr. Ryng; Harlequin, Mr. C. Rowella; Clown, Mr. Buck; Pantaloon, Mr. J. Beckingham; Columbine, Miss Fanny Brown.

Doors open at a Quarter to Seven; Performances to commence at a Quarter past Seven.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. On This THURSDAY EVENING, 27th Dec., 1860, The performance will commence with the Drama of the ADOPTED CHILD. After which a Grand National Christmas Pantomime, written expressly for this Theatre, by John Duggan, Esq., entitled THE DEVIL'S PUNCHBOWL AND THE THREE WISHES; or Harlequin King Tiney and the Fairy Knights of the Olden Time. The Introductory Overture and Music, selected, composed, and arranged by Mr. M. Connolly; the Scenery Designed and Painted by Mr. Weir and Assistants; the Dresses by Miss Dornan, Mr. Andrews, and Assistants; Machinery by Messrs. Johnston, Lea, Gilmore, and Assistants; Properties by Mr. Woodyer and Assistants; the Comic Scenes by a Gentleman of Dublin, Mr. Wier, and Herr Nicolo Deulin; the Pantomime produced under the direction of Mr. H. Webb and Mr. J. Stinton; Columbine, Miss Merriton; Pantaloon, Mr. H. Appleby; Harlequin, Mr. M'Dermott; Clown, Herr Deani; Sprites, the Brothers Ridley.

After which, Mr. Maccabe's Entertainment.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce of the HAPPY MAN.

Books of the Grand Christmas Pantomime to be had at the Theatre, and at Wiseheart's, Suffolk-street.—Price 3d.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO. Extraordinary Combination for the Christmas Holidays. HENRY SMITH'S and MADAME E. L. WILLIAMS' combined Entertainment.

HENRY SMITH has great pleasure in announcing that he has succeeded, at an enormous expense in inducing MADAME E. L. WILLIAMS to close her room, in which she has, during the past fortnight, met with such triumphant success, and appear during the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS in conjunction with him and his Colossal Diorama and Musical Entertainment of "A Voyage to and Wanderings in America," thus rendering it, in every way, a Double Entertainment.

Mr. SMITH has appeared for the past nine weeks to crowded houses, having been visited during that time by upwards of Twenty-five Thousand Persons. The Diorama, from its artistical painting and mechanical appliances, so admirably adapted to interest and amuse all, from the eldest to the youngest, will have undergone several improvements and additions, including the most brilliant effect yet produced, viz.:

THE LIGHTING UP OF THE WHOLE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

Thus rendering it the most consummate work of Art in Europe.

MADAME E. L. WILLIAMS

will at each performance go through her VOCAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT, introducing all those beautiful IRISH MELODIES in the rendering of which she stands unrivalled, and which have called forth the highest eulogiums from the whole of the Press of Dublin, and the enthusiastic approbation of the Public, who have unanimously pronounced her to be the most accomplished Vocalist and Actress of the day.

Wednesday, December 26th, and every day at half-past Two and Evening at Eight o'clock. Both Entertainments will be carefully gone through on every occasion, omitting nothing; they will commence punctually to the minute, and there will be no intervals.

Notwithstanding the above extraordinary combination, the prices of admission will remain the same, viz.:—

Stalls, 2s; second seats, 1s; gallery, 6d. Children half price to stalls and second seats.

Wednesday, Dec. 26th, and every Day at half-past Two and Eight o'clock precisely.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO, DUBLIN.

The Celebrated and Original CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS For a Short Period only, Commencing on MONDAY, 31st Dec., at Eight o'clock.

The First GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE On SATURDAY, January 5th, 1861, at Half-past Two o'clock.

Reserved and Numbered Seats .... 3s.
Gallery .... 1s. 6d.
Promenade .... 1s.

Entrance to the Reserved Seats and Gallery, under the Clock in Sackville-street; to the Promenade, in Cavendish-row.

Tickets, Programmes, &c., obtained at Bussell's Pianoforte Warerooms, 7, Westmoreland-street, where a Plan of the Reserved Seats may be seen.

MORNING—Doors open at Two o'clock, commence at Half-past.
EVENING—Doors open at Half-past Seven, commence at Eight.

CHORAL FESTIVAL. CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. HANDEL'S ORATORIO, "THE MESSIAH," will be performed in aid of the Funds of the "Dublin Parochial Association for the Relief of the Poor," on THURSDAY, the 3rd of January, 1861, by the united Choirs of Christ Church, St. Patrick's, the Castle and College Chapels, assisted by the members of the University Choral Society and the Society of Antient Concerts.

Divine Service at Eleven o'clock.

Tickets, Five Shillings each; to be had from the Verger of the Cathedral, and at the principal Music Shops.

(Signed) EDWARD BLACKBURNE, EDMUND DIGGES LA TOUCHE, JAMES HUNTER MONAHAN, } Hon. Secs.

Dec. 26, 1860.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK, THE MARTYR. Now Exhibiting at A. LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

This beautiful work of art, by the late PAUL DELAROCHE, who painted Napoleon at Fontainbleau, will be on view for a few days. Admission without Cards 6d.

40, Lower Sackville-street.

N.B.—A. L. has just received from Paris all the Goods selected by himself in French Almanacs for 1861, Rich Colour Boxes, &c., and beautiful Albums for Photographic Visiting Cards, and Drawing Materials of all kinds in endless variety.

AN EXHIBITION OF THE ORIGINAL TAPESTRIES FROM THE CARTOONS OF RAPHAEL Is now Open on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, the 24th, 27th, and 29th, ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-STREET, Under the patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

These magnificent Works have been placed at the disposal of the Committee of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Reformatory Schools by Charles Bianconi, Esq., and will be Exhibited for the benefit of these admirable Charities, a Committee having been formed to carry out these objects.

(By order) M. ANGELO HAYES, Sec.

Admission—ONE SHILLING.

Season Tickets, Half-a-Crown. Descriptive Catalogues, Fourpence. Family Tickets to admit four, 2s. 6d.

Open in the Evenings from Seven to Ten o'clock, by gaslight, admission 6d. Children Half-price.

ART-UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN. ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.

THE DRAWING FOR PRIZES will positively take place on SATURDAY, December 29th, 1860, in the FREE TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER, on which occasion there will be UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND PRIZES distributed, including upwards of 200 Paintings selected from, and now exhibited at, the various Exhibitions in Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Worcester, &c., &c.; together with upwards of 800 other Prizes, consisting of Parian Statuary, Engravings in Handsome Gilt Frames, Photographs, &c.

Tickets—Price One Shilling each—(each Ticket entitles the owner to one chance in the Ballot) may be had from any of the Agents in town or country, or will be forwarded by the Secretary on receipt of Postage Stamps or Post Office Order for the number required, accompanied by an envelope stamped and directed.

JAMES G. LAW, Secretary.

29, Princess-street, Manchester.

Be careful to secure Tickets in Time, as there will be POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT.

Tickets may be had from A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street; Wiseheart and Son, Suffolk-street; E. Smith, Anglesea-street; and Robert Chamney, 15, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.

GENERAL RELIEF FUND FOR RATHFARNHAM AND ROUNDTOWN DISTRICTS.

The Committee relieved, on Christmas Eve 150 families with coal and meal, barely enough to keep these destitute people alive for two or three days.

From a house-to-house inspection, it is ascertained that at least 528 persons here will be then without fuel and food, which cost £78 weekly.

The Fund in all has only reached £25 15s. However, several gentlemen have offered to renew their subscriptions, and others having a large stake in the Parish, are still expected to help their poor neighbours and dependants by liberal donations, which shall be thankfully acknowledged.

Court-house, Rathfarnham, December 26.

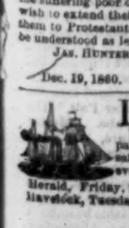
E. BLACKBURNE, W. KEATING CLAY, } Hon. Secs.

APPEAL FOR THE POOR OF ST. MICHANS' PARISH.

The undersigned Clergy of St. Michan's Parish beg to call the attention of the humane and charitable to the condition of the Poor, especially of the poor Protestants in that Parish. It is not merely that its population, nearly 30,000, has the largest proportion of poor, but that, as far as regards Protestants, it still holds those who have sunk down the sharp incline of wretchedness to the level of its poor tenements, before they pass, after one more desperate struggle, into the last abode of misery—the poorhouse, situated also in that parish. The citizen of Dublin need only let his thoughts pass over such places as Mary's-lane, May-lane, Bow-street, Charles-street, Pill-lane, Beresford-street, Fisher's-lane, Bull-lane, Boot-lane, Church-street, Brunswick-street (north), and all the densely populated courts, lanes, and alleys that lie between Capel-street on the one side and Smithfield on the other, and from the river up to the Aqueduct, to understand the desolate condition of the poor who live there, or in those parts about the Linen Hall, where many a little Protestant colony has sought to hide the last scenes of misery. In this extent of nearly 200 streets and lanes there is but little help to be obtained, for nearly all the Protestants who have places of trade or business in the parish live elsewhere, and, of course, are bound to support the charities of the districts in which they reside; and though some of these do not fail to subscribe at Christmas for the poor, yet this is, at best, but a small sum to represent what their weekly contributions would have been; for it may be enough to say that in so large a parish the weekly collections are not enough to maintain the few widows on the parish list. At this season the sufferings of the poor are most severe. The high price of food, the scarcity of fuel, and the bitterness of the weather, all aggravate their distress; but at this season also, when Christian men rejoice, it is hoped that this earnest cry for the suffering poor of this parish may not be uttered in vain. If any wish to extend their gifts to the poor of all denominations, or to limit them to Protestants, their wishes shall be attended to; but they will be understood as left discretionary, unless expressly limited.

JAS. HUNTER MONAHAN, Prebendary, 33, Westland-row.
JAS. ANDREW, 4, Blackhall-st., THOS. JORDAN, 22, Hardwicke-st. } Curates.

Dec. 19, 1860.



DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM-PACKET COMPANY. The Dublin and Glasgow Steampacket Company's steamships Havelock, Herald, and Vanguard sail to and from Glasgow, calling at Greenock every Tuesday, and Friday, until further notice.

Herald, Friday, 28th, at 12 o'clock Noon.
Havelock, Tuesday, 1st, at 2 o'clock Afternoon.

A. & C. TAYLOR, Agents, 44, North-wall, Dublin.

UNION NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETING, MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE. PRAYER MEETING THIS DAY, From 12 to 1 o'clock precisely. Open to all. Merchants and Business-men particularly invited.

TRINITY CHURCH, RATHMINES.—A Special Service will be held (D.V.) in this Church, on TO-MORROW EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Preacher—The Rev. J. HUNTER MONAHAN, B.D.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—ANCIENT CONCERT HALL, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET. The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH, will (D.V.) preach in the above Hall on This THURSDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock p.m. All Classes are affectionately invited.

A BAZAAR in aid of the Mill-street Ragged Schools will be held this day (Thursday), at the Rev. Mr. North's School-house Ormond Terrace Rathmines. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock noon, and Seven o'clock in the evening. Admission six pence.

WHEREAS, on Sunday, the 2nd instant, a man answering the following description—viz., Slender figure, pockmarked, height about 5 feet 8 inches, red whiskered and with right leg short was found unlawfully coursing with a greyhound on the Lands of Stormanstown, and gave his name and address to the Gamekeeper as Daniel M'Cormick, 15, Mabbot-street, which statement has been found untrue; Now, in order to bring said offender to justice, a reward of £2 will be paid at 83, Middle Abbey-street, for such information as may lead to the identification and conviction of the trespasser.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND, 15, KILDARE-STREET, DUBLIN. Friends of the abovenamed Society are earnestly requested to send in their Contributions on or before MONDAY, the 31st inst., as the accounts close on that day.

SPECIAL COAL FUND, NORTH SIDE OF DUBLIN.

The Committee thankfully acknowledge the following contributions;—Doctor Tweedy, £1; Edward J. Smith, Esq., £1; Alexander Spencer, Esq., 10s; Messrs. Cannock, White, & Co., £10; Messrs. Alexander Findlater & Co., £2; Mrs. Tweedy, 10s; Messrs. Hutton and Sons, £1; H. Brennan, Esq., £1; Mrs. Napier, 10s; James Hawkins, Esq., £1; Charles Gaussen, Esq., 10s; Rev. John Alcock, £1; Mr. Spring, 5s; A. H. Goddert Esq., £1; A. Norman, Esq., Q.C., £1; Serjeant Sullivan, £1; W. Peebles, Esq., 10s; W. D. Andrews, Esq., 10s; Mrs. Chambers £1; A. Henderson, Esq., £1; J. R. Cooke Esq., £1; James Tymons, Esq., 10s; Messrs. Todd, Burns, and Co., £15; D. M'Causland, Esq., Q.C., £1; Wm. Armstrong, Esq., Q.C., £1; A Friend, 5s; Rev. Wm. Vesey, 10s; Gregg and Son, £1.

Contributions thankfully received by James Hawkins, Esq., 20, Middle Gardiner-street; Alexander Norman, Esq., Q.C., 21, Upper Temple-street; Edward J. Smith, Esq., 31, Rutland-square West; and by the Treasurer, Henry Tweedy, Esq., M.D., 16, Rutland square East.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 16, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

As the Society's Financial year will close on the 31st DECEMBER, our friends are earnestly requested to forward their Subscriptions and Collections on or before that date, that they may be included in the account for the year, and acknowledged in the Annual Report.

Secretaries of Associations are requested to remind their Collectors that their Contributions should be sent to them before the above date, and the Secretaries will forward the amount with the list of names to this office.

Those Clergymen who have not had sermons already for the society in their churches during the year are requested to plead the society's cause in their own pulpits, or to effect the same object by exchange of duty with brother clergymen.

*** Letters of Credit and Money Orders should be made payable either to the Rev. W. PAKENHAM WALSH, or the Rev. JOHN B HEARD.

SOCIETY FOR IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS. 12, D'OLIER-STREET, DUBLIN.

HONORARY SECRETARIES. The Rev. Alexander R. C. Dallas, M.A., for Missions; and the Rev. Sir Christopher R. Lighton, Bart., A.M., for England.

DEPUTATION SECRETARY: The Rev. Edward Ellis.

The several Secretaries and Treasurers to Local Associations in connexion with this Society in Ireland are respectfully requested to take Notice that, as the Accounts of the Society for the current year will close on the 31st December, it will be necessary for them to forward to this Office, on or before the 20th of that month, all Subscriptions, Donations, and Collections they may have received in order to ensure their appearance in the next report.

Donations and Subscriptions from parties resident in Ireland are received and acknowledged by the Rev. Edward Ellis, Deputation Secretary for Ireland.

Money Orders to be made payable to Mr. Thomas Evans, No. 12, D'Olier-street, Dublin.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT, BALL'S BRIDGE. Office—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET.

The Committee beg respectfully to remind the friends and subscribers of this Institution, that the Accounts for the year close on the 31st of this month. They will feel much obliged by all collections being sent to the Secretary, on or before Saturday, the 29th. Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the Committee, or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post-office Orders should be made payable.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION. ELECTION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLMISTRESS.

The Guardians of the above Union will, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of January next, proceed to elect a competent person as Roman Catholic Schoolmistress, at a salary of £20 per annum, with first-[illegible] of the Applicant, accompanied [illegible] before Wednesday, the 2nd day of January next, at Twelve o'clock, and candidates to be in attendance the following day, at One o'clock precisely.

(By order of the Board) GEORGE HEPBURN, Clerk of the Union.

Boardroom, 20th Dec., 1860.

NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOLS OF THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

All Candidates seeking admission into the above Institution must in future be prepared to pass an examination in Dublin previous to their being received. They will be expected to know the subjects in the first four classes on the society's scale of proficiency, and in case of rejection the committee will not be responsible for any of their expenses.

N.B.—The next session will commence (D.V.) on the 8th February, 1861. Application should be made as soon as possible for the usual form to the Rev. Alexander Leeper, Assistant Secretary, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin, and the attention of those interested is specially directed to the subjoined resolution, passed by the Central Committee on Wednesday, the 12th December instant.:—

Resolved—That the most deserving of the pupils in the Training Schools (not exceeding a tenth of the whole number) shall, at the end of their first session, be admitted to a second session's training gratuitously; and so likewise to a third. And further, that the fee for all students taking a second or a third session's training, be reduced from £6 to £4 for such second or third sessions.

This resolution to take effect for the pupils entering after the 1st January, 1861.

Education.

WESLEYAN CONNEXIONAL SCHOOL, 78, 79, AND 91, STEPHEN'S-GREEN SOUTH, DUBLIN. Governor and Head Master—Rev. Robert Crooke, LL.D.

The following young gentlemen obtained first places in their respective classes at the recent examination:—

THEOLOGY.

Bible—Backhouse, Little, R; Duke, R; Dubedat, Jno.
Greek Testament—Wallace, Hoey, J F; Cather.
Scripture History—Wallace, Duke, Alex; Farrar, Cather, Dubedat, Jno; Short, Alfred.
Catechism—Hoey, J F; Downes, Farrar, Meyer, R; Addey, R G; Brown, A; Dubedat, John.
Sabbath Scripture Class—Wallace; M'Millen, C.
Greek Testament—Fleming.
Paley's Evidences—Wallace.

CLASSICS.

Euripides (Orestes)—Short, W K.
" (Phoenissae)—Nightingale, Robert.
" (Alcestes)—Wilson, Briscoe, Hoey, J F.
Homer—Short, W K.
Demosthenes—Short, W K.
Xenophon—Wilson, Hoey, J F; Cather, Foster.
Plato—Nightingale, R.
Greek Grammar—Wilson, Briscoe, Cather, Downes, Harpur.
Greek Prose Composition—Meyer, J G; Wilson, Hoey, J F; Cather, Foster, Harpur.
Greek Verse Composition—Short, W K.
Cicero—Dalgleish, W K.
Horace—Nightingale, R Wilson, Hoey, J F.
Terence—Dalgleish, W K.
Virgil—Short, W K; Cather, Downes.
Sallust—Duke, Alex.
Caesar—Downes, Dalgleish, J.
Nepos—Cooper, W H; Cooper, Theodore.
Latin Grammar—Nightingale, R; Hoey, J F; Hoey, W; Cooper, Theodore; Kingston, W Y.
Latin Prose Composition—Crawford, W; Nightingale, R; Wilson, Hoey, J F; Cather, Hickey, Cooper, W H; Bayley.
Latin Verse Composition—Dalgleish, W K; Wallace, Hoey J F.
Hebrew Grammar—Parker, Ralph.
Translation—Parker, Ralph; Dalgleish, W K.

SCIENCE.

Algebra—Nightingale, R; Hoey, J F; Farrar.
Geometry—Nightingale, R; Hoey, J F; Irwin, Baskin.
Trigonometry—Nightingale, R.
Arithmetic—Downes, Philpot, Dubedat, F; Carty, S; Latchford, H; Brown A.
Arithmetic (Mental)—Tinkler, Downes, Milner, Kingston, W Y; Philpot, Dubedat, F; Cornwall.
Tables—Cooper, W H; Cornwall.
Guide to Science—Short, T A; M'Kay, Wallis, Cooper, W H.
Dr. Lover's Lectures—Hoey, J F; Wallace.
English Spelling—Farrar, Jones, G C; Tinkler, Cather, M'Callum, E; Cooper, Theodore; Higgins, Cochran, Robert, Hughes, Johnson, J; Cornwall.
Dictation—Jones, G C; Browning, Cather, Hall, Albert; M'Callum, E; M'Millen, C; Higgins, Lambert, Swanton.
Reading—Meyer, J G; Brown, W; Cather, Hoey, W; Cochrane, H; Cooper, W H; Cooper, Theo.; M'Callum, W; M'Kay, C; Philpot, Sidford, C; Swanton, M'Cormick, J; M'Kay, Wallis.
English Grammar—Wallace, Downes, M'Kay, W; Philpot, Duke, Albert, Short, T A; Cooper, W H; Duke, V, M'Kay, C; Hughes.
Parsing—Downes, M'Kay, W; Cooper, Theodore; Kingston, W Y; Higgins, Cochran, John; Cochran, H; Mullin.
English Composition—Dalgleish, W K; Nightingale, R; Jones, G C; Farrar, Swanton, Duke, Albert; Lawson, Hall, Albert; Hoey, W; Penny, H; Hickey Meredith, Little, R; Latchford, H; Addey, J; Cochran, R; Hughes.
Spalding's English Literature—Farrelle.
French—Meyer, J G; Harman.
Milton—M'Callum, E.
History (English)—Philpot, Little, R; Cochran, John; M'Millen, C; Duke, V; M'Kay, Wallis.
History (Rome)—Downes, Short; Alfred.
History (Greece)—Wilson, Briscoe.
Geography (Modern)—Jones, G C; Brown, W; Hickey, Farrar, Short, T A; M'Kay, Wallis.
Geography (Physical)—Harman, Downes.
Use of the Globes—Hoey, J F; M'Kay, W; Short, T A; Wallace, Jones, G C.
Writing—Philpot, Swanton, Salter, Magrath, M; Cornwall, Fleming, Oliver, Lawson, Hall, Albert; Cochran, Robert.
Writing (Ornamental)—Swanton, Farrar.
Book-keeping—Philpot; Latchford, H.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

French—Meyer, J G; Browning, Jones, J C; Downes, Hickey.
German—Meyer, J G.

DRAWING.

Landscape—O'Brien, Latchford, H; Hoey, W.
Architectural—Wallace, Cudmore.

Certificates in Conduct—Goodbody, Penny C, Sharpley, Addey R G, Addey J, Cochran James, Cochran John, Cochran Robert, Cochran Richard, Day, Magrath H, Hazelton, Hughes, Jones E, Latchford H, Meyer R, Nicholson Robinson, Williams J H, Dunn T E, Dunn W H, Jay, Little R, M'Kay C, M'Kay Joseph, Thomas, Williams H, Cooper W H, Cooper T, Duke V, Dwyer, Holbrook, M'Cormick J, Meredith, M'Cormick S, Nightingale A, Warren J, Cochran C, Cochran H, M'Kay W, Short Alfred, Charlesworth, Downes, Duke R, Penny H, Backhouse, Lawson, Briscoe, Browning, Hoey J F, Brown W, Wallace, Nightingale R, Dalgleish W K, Addey A, Dunn F, M'Kay, Wallis, Mullin, Rhodes, Cochran H, Magrath M, Duke, Albert, Hall R, Short Alexander, Sidford A, Warren T, Carty S, Carty E, Salter, Cudmore, Greer, Sidford C, Swanton, Farrar, Harman, Duke, Alexander; Duke W, Milne, Dubedat, Frederick; Hickey.

Silver Medal for Exemplary Conduct—Masters Fleming, Johnson A, and Rhodes were absent from the Examination through illness.

Business will be resumed on Monday, January 14.

The Public distribution of Prizes and Certificates will take place on the following Wednesday, at Twelve o'clock.

All communications to be addressed to the Governor.

Dec. 21, 1860.

THE LEESON-STREET SCHOOL

PATRONS:

The Earl of Roden.	The Earl of Enniskillen.
The Earl of Mayo.	Lord George Hill.
Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cashel.	Right Hon the Lord Bishop of Meath.
Major-General Cunynhame, C B.	Major-General Mansell.
Right Hon J Napier.	Very Rev the Dean of Emly.
Sir Edward Grogan, Bart. M P.	Rev G S Smith, D D, T C D.
Right Hon J Whiteside, M P.	J Vance, Esq, M P.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL AND SUPERVISION:

Rev C S Stanford, D D.	Rev W F Walsh.
Rev A M Pollock.	T W White, Esq, Barrister.

PRESIDENT: Rev C M Fleury, D D, T C D.

PRINCIPAL: Rev A W Leet, A M, Ex-Scholar and Senior Moderator, T C D.

WARDEN: Rev F F Carmichael A B.

On Friday, the 21st of December, the medals and premiums were distributed to the pupils of this flourishing Institution who had distinguished themselves at the Christmas Examinations. The subjects were—The Classics, Mathematics, English in all its departments, French, and the Holy Scriptures. In all, the answering reflected much credit both on the excellent tutors who had the several classes under their care, and also on the pupils themselves. The following are the names of the best answerers in each class in order of merit, one-third of the possible marks being the minimum:—

First Class—Mr De Burgh, Mr De Butts, Mr Wallace, Mr Atkinson, Mr Chute.
Second Class—Mr A Bell, Mr E Murray, Mr Leonard.
Third Class—Mr C Hill, Mr W D B Smith, Mr Gardiner, Mr W De Butts, Mr F Patterson.
Fourth Class—Mr R Ellis, Mr G Luther, Mr A Stephens.
Fifth Class—Mr Foster, Mr Crofton, Mr T Taylor.
Sixth Class—Mr H Taylor, Mr James Otway, Mr W R Pope, Mr Rigby.
Seventh Class—Mr Luby, Mr Parsons, Mr M'Mullen.
Eighth Class—Mr Samuel Haughton, Mr John Murray, Mr F Ellis.
Ninth Class—Mr Maxwell Simpson, Mr John George Harford.
Tenth Class—Mr Carey, Mr W Telford, Mr John Hurford.
Eleventh Class—Mr John Frazer, Mr E Lusher, Mr Wellesley Bernard, Mr H Murray, Mr G Haughton, Mr Samuel Wilmot, Mr Charles Tomlinson.
Twelfth (or Military) Class—Mr John Goldsmith, Mr Thomas Watson, Mr George Bell, Mr Archer Morton.

Certificates of good answering to pupils who fell a little short of the premium:—

Mr W B Wallace, Classics; Mr A Fleury, Science; Mr Rigby, Classics; Mr C Sibthorpe, Classics; Mr R Collis, Scripture; Mr Hore, Classics; Mr Johnston, Scripture.

Special Prizes for Map-drawing—Mr W B B Smyth, Mr S Leonard.

The valuable Silver Medals for obtaining 1st place most frequently at the principal repetitions were given to Mr A Bell, Mr G Shore, Mr H Taylor; and Book Premiums to the next best in the same department—Mr Edward Murray, Mr Cuthbert Clibborn, Mr Thomas Taylor, Mr Louis Irving, Mr George Parsons.

It will be seen from the above list that there are TWELVE classes in the Institution, embracing *every stage* of knowledge, from the pupil just commencing to read to the head form preparing for the next entrance, and as the average number allotted to each class is *Ten* boys, abundance of individual attention and explanation of difficulties are afforded to every child; moreover the Principal's time and teaching are not confined to any one class, but are as equally as possible distributed over the whole school—seven or eight classes passing under his instruction in some important branches every day. Amongst the latest distinctions obtained by the pupils of this school we may mention—

Mr. Chute, a First Honor in Classics; Mr De Butts, three of the University Entrance Prizes; Mr Delmege, an Honor in Classics; Mr Furlong, a Catechetical Prize.

Since our pupils have been tried at public Examinations we have obtained first place at Trinity College; one Scholarship; two Sizarships; two places at Woolwich, two places at Sandhurst, two Civil Appointments; second place at the Examination for Navy Cadets, and many High Honors in Classics and Mathematics in the University.

In the Boarding Department no pains are spared in securing to the resident pupils health and home recreations; while their religious culture, secular education, and personal refinement are made chief considerations.

Business will be resumed (D.V.) on Monday, January 14th, 1861.

The Principal will be happy to forward prospectuses and any particular information, on application to him, at 89, Lower Leeson-street.

AN EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT MASTER of a distinguished Royal School, who is an Ex-scholar and M.A. of T.C.D., will be in Dublin for a month, during which time he wishes to take private pupils. His course comprises English in its various branches, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He prepares for the Term Examination of the Dublin University, and for any of the other colleges. Testimonials and references of a high order can be given.—Apply "Z. Z.," IRISH TIMES Office.

A MARRIED BENEFICED CLERGYMAN, formerly a highly distinguished scholar of the University of Dublin, receives into his family four or five boys, to be educated for the Universities or any branch of the Public Service. His house is commodious and well appointed, and situated in one of the most healthy and beautiful parts of Ireland. Particular attention is paid to the moral and religious culture of the pupils, and the domestic arrangements are of the most liberal kind. Advertiser is assisted in the classical department by his curate, an ex-scholar of T.C.D.; and special arrangements are made for instruction in French, German, and Drawing; terms, One Hundred Pounds per annum.—Address, "X.Y., Education," care of the Rev. BENJAMIN DICKSON, F.T.C.D., 36, Trinity College, Dublin. The most satisfactory references, if necessary, can be given.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Rev ROGER NORTH, A M, Senior Moderator, Medallist, and Fellowship Prizeman T C D, Principal.

At the Christmas Examinations the following prizes were awarded, and are placed in order of merit:—

Palmer, Galbraith R, (Matheson, Minchin, Sheperd), (Crawley, [illegible] W, French, Nolan V), (Kelly, Aikin, Graham T, Lane T), [illegible] Brown R, Newell, Thompson T, Doran, Parkes W, Hewson [illegible], (Barton J, Meares F, Hawkins, Williams, Keating, [illegible]), [illegible] Aitken, Burroughs, Hewson D, Gray, Nolan F, Walker.

Special prizes awarded by Mons. Lafeuille in French—Palmer, Gallie, Meares C, Shire R, Murphy.

Special Prizes awarded by Mr. Sharp in Drawing—Palmer, Barton, C. Kennan, Kelly, Williams, Alford, Shire R, Hopkins, Hawkins, Newton, Heron, North W, Gowland.

School will re-open (God willing), on Monday, January 7.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The following University distinctions have been obtained this year by former pupils.

HILARY TERM, JANUARY, 1860.

Mr Brady (Sch), *the First of the First* Classical Honors; Mr Cathcart, a *First* Honor in Science; Mr Armstrong, a *First* Honor in Classics.

TRINITY TERM, APRIL, 1860.

Mr Cathcart, a *First Honor* in Science; Mr Morton, an Honor in Science; Mr Brady (Sch), a Classical Composition Prize; Mr Hoysted a Classical Composition Prize.

SIZARSHIP EXAMINATION, JUNE, 1860.

Mr Cathcart, Lower Baggot-street, *the First* Science Sizarship on very distinguished answering; Mr. Hoysted, a Classical Sizarship.

MICHAELMAS TERM, OCT., 1860.

Mr Brady (Sch) *the First of the First* Classical Prizes; Mr Cathcart, *the First of the First* Science Prizes; Mr Hoysted, a *First* Classical Prize; Mr Bagot, a Science Prize; Mr Mathews, a Prize in French.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS. In the matter of the Estate of Henry Grove Grady, Owner and Petitioner. } TAKE NOTICE, that the schedule of Incumbrances affecting the lot or piece of Ground situate on the north-west side of the road from Ball's-bridge to Blackrock, in the suburbs of the City of Dublin, upon which the Houses Nos. 1, 2, 3, Ball's-bridge, and 1, 2, 3, and 4, Granite-place, have been erected, held under lease dated the 13th day of August, 1833, from the Honourable Sidney Herbert to John Byrne, for a term of 90 years, from the 25th day of March, 1833, formerly the estate of the said Henry Grove Grady, is lodged with the Clerk of the Records of this Court, and any person having any claim not therein inserted, or objecting thereto, either on account of the amount or the priority of any charge therein reported to him, or any other person, or for any other reason, is required to lodge an objection thereto, stating the particulars of his demand, and duly verified, with the said Clerk, on or before the 19th day of January, 1861, and to appear on the following Tuesday, the 22nd January, 1861, at Eleven o'clock, before the Honourable Judge Dobbs, at his Court in Dublin, when instructions will be given for the final settlement of the Schedule. And further Take Notice, that any demand reported by such Schedule is liable to be objected to within the time aforesaid.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1860.

C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

CHARLES FITZGERALD, Solicitor having the carriage of Proceedings, No. 53, Lower Mount-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, to a respectable family, a Furnished HOUSE of six rooms, and good Garden, for £2 per month, or half of the same for £1 4s per month.—Address "W. C.," care of Mr. Geary, Grocer, Booterstown.

Lodgings.

WANTED, by a Young Man engaged in business, Board and Lodging, in a Protestant family (English preferred).—Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, "C. F." IRISH TIMES Office. No lodging-house keepers need reply.

Auctions.

SALE AT CLANBRASSIL-PLACE, OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pier and Chimney Glasses, a large Convex Mirror, Window Curtains, Carpets and Hearth-rugs, Framed Prints, An Eight-day Clock, Hall Table, Chairs and Lantern, Stair Carpets and Rods, China, Glass, and Delf, Also a Capital Turning Lathe, Lumber Lots, a few Volumes of Books, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, At No. 5, CLANBRASSIL-PLACE, (Near Upper Clanbrassil-street, South Circular Road,) On TO-MORROW (Friday), the 28th DECEMBER, The entire Household Furniture, Comprising two sets of parlour chairs in haircloth, a secretary and bookcase, two recess cabinets, dinner, breakfast, loo, and card tables; drawingroom chairs and sofas, fenders and fire furniture, mahogany elliptic bedsteads, with curtain and palliasses; feather beds, bolsters, and pillows; a very prime wing wardrobe, with drawers in the centre; toilet tables and basin-stands, toilet glasses, chamber ware, commodes and towel airers; painted presses, servants' bed and bedding, kitchen dresser, tables and chairs, copper soup and fish pots, coal boxes, preserving pans and skillets, and various japanned culinary utensils.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN LITTLEDALE & CO., Auctioneers. No. 9, Upper Ormond-quay.

Carriages.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden) A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A First-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Pony Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car. Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

FOR SALE, at COLCLOUGH'S Old-Established Coach Factory, Nos. 23 and 24, DUKE-STREET, (Off Grafton-street). A full-sized Family Clarence. A light fashionable Clarence, with circular front. A Double Brougham, London built. A Single ditto. A Pilentum, forms a close carriage. A Double-bodied Cab Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton. Queen's-pattern and Park Phaetons. Tax Cart and Sporting Phaetons. Waggonets. A Vis-a-Vis. Covered and Outside Cars. Tax and Whitechapel Carts. A Gig. Carriages lent on hire, with option of purchase.

EDWARD J. HARTY, ARTISTIC, ENGINEERING, AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER, REMOVED TO 19, DAME-STREET.

Insurances.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS. MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Established 1836), No. 1, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.

TRUSTEES: George Grenfell Glyn, Esq., M.P., Lombard-street. Edward Septimus Codd, Esq., Fludyer-street. William Chippindale, Esq., Tonbridge. Andrew Lawrie, Esq., Charles-street, St. James'.

In order to entitle Policies to participate in the Fifth Division of Profits in 1862, they must be effected not later than the 31st Dec., 1860.

A fixed surrender value for Whole Term existing Policies of 40 per cent. of the ordinary Premiums received.

No extra charge for Service in Volunteer, Artillery, or Rifle Corps.

Annual Income £77,000
Accumulated Funds £390,000

W. T. ROBINSON, Actuary and Secretary.

DUBLIN OFFICE, 79, DAME-STREET. AGENT—HENRY A. DILLON.

LOCAL AGENTS:

Armagh, Henry Harris.	Galway, Robert J Ievers.
Athy, Mark Cross.	Kenmare, John M Mayberry.
Belfast, H M Ramsay.	Kinsale, Joseph Hosford.
Do, F C Haddock.	Kilkenny, James George Robertson.
Ballinasloe, Captain James Bell.	Limerick, John Barrington.
Bailieboro', William Mahaffy.	Londonderry, James W Doherty.
Borris, George Chapman.	Longford, Messrs Kenna and Co.
Ballyconnell, Robert Roycroft.	Mountmellick, John A Fitzgerald.
Ballymahon, Thomas Maxwell.	Moy, Messrs Davidson.
Ballina, Peter Robertson.	Mullingar, George R. Gunning.
Cork, Messrs Noblett & Son.	Monaghan, Thomas E Wright.
Castlebar, Neal Davis.	Mallow, Henry Baggs.
Charleville, William Magrath.	Newry, [illegible] Boyd.
Clonmel, Richard Graham.	Omagh, John M Crossan.
Castleblaney, John Cooney.	Sligo, Charles William Pollexfen.
Dundalk, James Parks.	Tandragee, E D Atkinson.
Dungannon, Messrs C & S Davidson.	Templeport, Robert Roycroft.
Dunmanway, A N Meade.	Virginia, Ralph Harman.
Ennis, Thomas Greene.	Waterford, Samuel Jones.
Enniscorthy, William Donovan.	
Edgeworthstown, John Simpson.	
Enniskillen, Hugh Copeland.	

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, DALE-STREET, LIVERPOOL, AND 20 AND 21, POULTRY, LONDON.

1858.		1859.
£276,258	Fire Premium	£295,414
49,343	Fire Duty	59,450
	Accumulated Funds	£1,213,317
	Amount of Claims Paid	1,750,000

In the Government Returns of Fire Insurance Duties paid for the year 1859, this Company stands No. 6 in a list of 55 Offices.

Fire Premiums due 25th December should be paid before the 8th January.

AGENTS: Messrs. HAMILTON & MAFFETT, 24 and 30, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, With which are united the "ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES. OFFICES— { 448, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED:—
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.
3rd—To Mr. Robert Turle, elected December 1860.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1825—CAPITAL, ONE MILLION. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Head Office for Ireland—34 B, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Rohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham Terrace, Kingstown.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.

PHYSICIAN. J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.

Participating Policies for £1,000, issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to £1,284 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented.

Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.

FIRE INSURANCE.

On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.— Active Agents wanted in vacant places.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling. TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000. ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.

FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World.

LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS. To Policies then in existence two entire years.

Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland: No. 45, DAME-STREET.

LOCAL MANAGER: J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor.

MEDICAL OFFICERS: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square. THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.

SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.

DISTRICT AGENTS: RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 9, Kenilworth-square. KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings. DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota. DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street. BRAY—Mr. James Hill.

With Agents in all the Principal Towns.

N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Established, A.D. 1803. INVESTED CAPITAL: ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND POUNDS. Fire Insurances effected at the lowest current rates, upon every description of property. Security unquestionable. Losses promptly and liberally settled. The Christmas Renewals are now ready for delivery. PAUL ASKIN, Agent, 19, TALBOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

Cards.

FINGAL PIN, FINGAL EARRINGS, FINGAL SLEEVE-LINKS, } Registered. The above are copies of an Irish Antique, now in possession of the Manufacturer. THOMAS BRUNKER, Watchmaker, and direct Importer of French Clocks, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

ELEGANT PRESENTS. Two beautiful French Gilt Time Pieces, and One Marble do. with 14-day best finished movements striking the hours and quarters. A Lady's first-class Gold Skeleton Lever Watch and fine Gold Chain. A fine Gold Snake Bracelet Set with five large Emeralds. A Gentleman's Gold Hunting Lever Watch, £7. A Lady's Gold Watch and Gold Chain, £5 10s. A First-class Silver Plated Tea Set, of the newest design, and three large Plated Waiters, to be sold considerably under the first cost price. JOHN PRESCOTT'S, Watch and Clock Maker, 9, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen. SAMUELS, 29, NASSAU-STREET By Appointment, Carver in Bog Oak to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. A large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewellery, at remarkably Low Prices.

WILLIAM HUG, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURER, 12, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, DUBLIN. Begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has a large assortment of Watches at the following low prices:—Silver Geneva Watches for Young Gentlemen, £2, £2 10s, £3, and £3 10s; Ditto, Lever Watches, £4, £4 10s, £5, and £6; Ladies' Gold Geneva Watches, £5, £6, to £10. Twelve months' engagement will be given with every article sold. The Repairing Department in the above branch of business is conducted by the Proprietor in the most careful manner. A trial is respectfully solicited. Observe—No. 12, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, off Dame-street.

THE REGISTERED "MARK" LOCKET AND BREAST-PIN.—The attention of the Brethren is invited to the above, admitted to be the prettiest Masonic Ornament ever Introduced. Registered by THOMAS NORTH, Watchmaker, Goldsmith, and Masonic Jeweller, 40, GRAFTON-STREET.

ELECTRO-PLATE, WITH 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF. WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has several articles in the first quality Electro-Plate equal to new, which he can sell at a discount of 25 per cent.

	Former Price.	Present Price
A Set of Dish Covers,	13 Guineas	£10
Do. Cornice Dishes and Warmer,	30 gs.	£22
A Soup Tureen,	13 gs.	£10
A Coffee Tray,	13 gs.	£10
A Three-Arm Epergne,	25 gs.	£20
A Tea and Coffee Service,	18 gs.	£14
Four Sauce Tureens,	20 gs.	£15

An inspection is respectfully solicited by WILLIAM ACHESON AND CO., 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

N.B.—Plate, &c., Lent on Hire.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION. JOHN C. DEVOY, Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Account Book Manufacturer, Lithographic and General Printer, Bookbinder, and Paper Bag Manufacturer. 53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN. BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

Estimates given free of expense for either large or small quantities of the above articles.

A Gentleman's Card-Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. Post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.

All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

Dress.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS. SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO. announce the return of their Buyer with a magnificent assortment of FANCY CABINET AND JEWELLERY GOODS, Specially adapted to the present season. BRACELETS, BROOCHES, CLASPS, SOLITAIRES, DRESS HAIR PINS, LINKS, STUDS, &c., And a great variety of ORNAMENTS, WORK BOXES, DRESSING CASES, DISPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS, STEREOSCOPES, CHESS AND DRAUGHT BOARDS. A very choice selection of the Newest, Most Interesting, and Scientific Games, &c., THE IMPROVED GAME OF MERELLS AND INVASION OF NAPLES. COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, & 93, GRAFTON-STREET, & 43 & 44, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO. Have now prepared an extensive and choice assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, in all the prevailing styles. HIGHLAND AND INVERNESS CAPES In immense variety, and specially adapted to the season. YOUTHS' SUITS, In every material, and made up in the usual good style for which this establishment is so justly famed. THE ORDER DEPARTMENT Is under most careful and experienced superintendence. COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, AND 93, GRAFTON-STREET, AND 43 & 44, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN.

COMMERCIAL HALL. We respectfully announce the arrival of extensive purchases in FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, RUGS, LINENS AND SHEETINGS, CALICOES, MUSLINS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, WINCEYS, &c., WOOL SHAWLS, CHEAP DRESSES, &c., suitable for the season, and for charitable purposes, all of which will be charged at WHOLESALE PRICES. SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO., 91, 92, AND 93, GRAFTON-STREET, AND 43 AND 44, WILLIAM-STREET DUBLIN.

THE HIBERNIAN HOUSE, TAILORING AND READY-MADE DEPARTMENT, is now fully supplied with every Fashionable Style of Garment, for Gentlemen's, Youths', and Children's wear, suited to the present Season. M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO., ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN. N.B.—An immense supply of Balmoral Capes.

BLACK DRESS SUIT—FOUR POUNDS. Made to order in a few hours.

Black Cloth Dress Coat .. £2 2s
Black Cloth, or White Marseilles Dress Vest .. 13s
Black Doeskin Dress Trousers .. 1 5s

JAMES DELANY & COMPANY, MERCHANT TAILORS, 19 and 20, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Dublin.

NOTICE.—THE PRICE of my BOOTS.—Ladies' Boots from 2s 3d to 8s 6d; Gentlemen's Elastic Boots from 12s 6d to 14s. 6d. J. MURRAY, Practical Boot Maker, 33, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, near the Rotundo.

Publications.

Next Week will be ready, and Sold by all Booksellers, THOM'S ALMANACK AND OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, for 1861, price 8s. 6d., or with the Dublin Post-office Directory, 15s.—All the materials of which this publication is composed are collected from the most authentic sources expressly for the work, which contains a State and Civil Service Directory for Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies; Navy, Army, and Militia Directory, with Alphabetical Lists of Officers, including those on Half-pay.—Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage.—Ecclesiastical Directory: the Clergy of the Established Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Presbyterian Bodies, &c., revised by the highest Ecclesiastical authorities.—Law, Banking, and Postal Directories.—County and Borough Directory, with a General Index to the Lieutenancy and Magistracy of Ireland.—The Statistics of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., &c.

ALEX. THOM & SONS, Dublin; Longman and Co., London; A. and C. Black, Edinburgh. Orders received by all Booksellers.

Music.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.—An immense variety BY THE BEST MAKERS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, On most moderate terms. PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

MUSICAL PRESENTS. Just Received, a Large Assortment of Musical Boxes, prices from 25s. to £7 10s. each; Flutinas and Accordeons from 11s.; Cornopeans from 25s.; Banjos from 10s. Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Tambourines, and every other description of Musical Instruments in great variety suited for Christmas Presents to be had of JOSEPH SCATES, 27, COLLEGE-GREEN, And 8, Church-lane, Dublin.

Miscellaneous.

WHY BUY [illegible] ones can be Re-plated, Repaired, and in every respect made equal to new, at one-fourth of the cost, by CHARLES WALL, 67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, Who Electro-Plates and Gilds scientifically on the Premises, and is allowed to refer to families of the highest distinction. Bronzed Tea Urns Plated or Re-bronzed, and Carriage Lamps Repaired, Plated, or Japanned.

RAZORS, DUBLIN MADE. First-class Quality, can only be had at the Manufacturer THOMPSON and O'NEILL, STATE CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY, No. 7, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN. Agents for the Plantagenet Guard Razors, and Saunders' Metallic Tablet Sharpener.

TABLE CUTLERY.—THOMPSON AND O'NEILL Beg to solicit Families to inspect their Stock of Ivory Handled Dinner Knives, Breakfast ditto, Round of Beef Knives and Forks; Head and Foot, Side and Fruiting Carvers, being all of their own Manufacture, for which their Establishment has been so eminent for the last fifty years. THOMPSON AND O'NEILL, State Cutlers to her Majesty, 7, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY, SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE. (Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus, Dublin.) Every description of Iron Bedsteads are here manufactured, and here only the PATENT FAUCET JOINT BEDSTEAD, so much approved for its simplicity of construction, elegance, and strength. *** Attention of the trade is especially invited to the new PATENT ENAMELLED IRON BEDSTEADS, specimens of which are now on view.

GAS LIGHTING. The newest and most beautiful designs for Gas Lustres, Hall, Study, and Lobby Lights, in ARTISTIC BRONZE, ORMOLU AND CRYSTAL. WILLIAM DANIEL, Having just completed his Winter Stock, which embraces every novelty, and affords a varied collection to choose from at very moderate prices, claims particular attention to the superior quality of his gas fittings and mode of erection. Gas Engineering Establishment and Show-rooms, 55, MARY STREET, DUBLIN. Sole Agent for the Patent National Gas Apparatus, for lighting Country Mansions, Colleges, Factories, Mills, &c.

VALUABLE AND USEFUL PRESENTS. Indian Gongs, Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Services, Toast Racks, Fish Knives and Forks in Cases, Dessert Knives and Forks, Electro-plate Bread and Cake Baskets, Bread Platters and Knives, Bird Cages, Papier-mache Trays, Cutlery, Dish Covers, Marble-top Tables, for Halls and Drawingrooms, Tea Urns, Cruet Frames. The above are all of engaged quality, and moderate in price. JOHN MAGUIRE, MANUFACTURING IRONMONGER, 10, DAWSON-STREET.

BARGAINS OF IRONMONGERY.—ELECTRO-PLATED TEA SETS, KETTLES ON STANDS, TEA URNS, ENGAGED CUTLERY, DISH COVERS, &c. Being compelled to give up my present Business Premises, No. 36, GRAFTON-STREET, in a very limited time, by the abrupt termination of my Lease, I will SELL OFF my very large and valuable stock of SUPERIOR HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, &c., at and under First Cost Price. The Stock being laid in for the present Winter sale, from the best Makers, is of first-class character; and this being a *bona fide* First Cost Sale under the circumstances named, Parties Furnishing can now obtain best Goods considerably under their value. GEORGE T. WHITESTONE, 36, GRAFTON STREET. A few large Close Ranges, a decided Bargain. Also the Stock of Grates.

IRON BEDSTEADS, PALLIASSES, &c., &c.

Servants' Stretcher Bedsteads, 10s. to 12s. each.
Children's Cots, 21s., 25s., 32s. each.
French Bedsteads, 18s. 6d., 24s., 30s. each.
Albert do., 28s., 35s., 40s., 50s. each.
Palliasses, 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s. each.
Cocoa Mattresses, 10s. 6d. to 25s. each.
Best Curled Hair do., 25s. to 50s. each.

In large variety, at WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S Furnishing Ironmongery Establishment, 23 & 24, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT TO TEA DEALERS, GROCERS, AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN. ROBERT G. GATCHELL respectfully submits for inspection a first-class assortment of Scales, Canisters, and every requisite for the outfitting of the above trade. 5, DAWSON-STREET, (late 33 and 34, Pill-lane.)

TEA TRAYS—NEWEST DESIGNS. J. EDMUNDSON and CO. Invite inspection of their large and beautiful assortment of PAPIER MACHE AND JAPANNED TEA TRAYS. Their stock of General House-Furnishing Ironmongery will be found, in all the different departments, to consist of the best designs in every article displayed. The workmanship is excellent, and the prices very moderate. The following are a few of the leading articles:—Electro-Plate in Tea Sets, Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.; Table Cutlery, warranted; Moderateur, Belmontine, and Paraffin Lamps; London Bronzed Tea Urns and Kettles, Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns, Block Tin, Britannia Metal, and Plated Dish Covers; Drawingroom Grates, Fenders, and Fire Irons; Hall Stoves, Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges, &c. J. E. and Co. are Agents for Bradford's Patent Washing and Wringing Machines, Milner's Fire-proof Safes and Boxes, &c. Their Gas Department is completely assorted with Gasaliers in Bronze and Crystal, Hall Lights, Lanterns, Brackets, &c. They are also Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Residences, Towns, &c. 34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street), Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

NOTICE. THOMAS A. POLSON, CONFECTIONER AND PASTRY COOK, Begs most respectfully to acquaint his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he has resumed business with a new and well-assorted Stock of French and German Confections, Bon Bons, Syrups, Crystallised Fruits, &c. T. A. P. is happy to state that he has retained the services of his former unrivalled staff of Cooks, Confectioners, and Waiters. All orders for the furnishing of Dejeuners, Dinners, and Ball Suppers, will receive his best personal attention. Christmas Cakes, and New Year's Gifts in preparation; Country orders attended to. 17, LEINSTER-STREET, MERRION-SQUARE. Dublin, December 11th, 1860.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, DEJEUNERS, DINNERS, BALL SUPPERS, &c., &c. Supplied in a superior style of elegance, in town or country, by A. JESSON, Cook and Confectioner, 3, CLARE-STREET. Dinners served *a la Russe*. A splendid supply of Silver Appointments. None but first-class Cooks and Waiters sent out. Please observe—3, Clare-street.

CHRISTMAS BOXES! CHRISTMAS TREES!! GRAHAM LEMON AND CO. beg to call the attention of their friends and the public to their large and splendid Stock of CHRISTMAS BOXES the cheapest and most beautiful variety ever introduced into this country. Also, their immense stock of Crystallised Fruits, Ornaments, &c., for CHRISTMAS TREES, which exceeds, in splendour, that of any other previous season. Country orders, with Postage stamps, or Post Office orders, punctually attended to. THE CONFECTIONERS' HALL, 49, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE, By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee. Sold Wholesale by Bewley, Evans, and Co., And retail by all Grocers in bottles 6d and 1s each.

VERY EXCELLENT OLD PORT WINES FRESH BOTTLED, 36s. per doz. ALEXANDER FINDLATER AND CO., GENERAL GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS. 30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, 67, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, 188, NORTH KING-STREET, } Dublin; 82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN; AND S. FINDLATER AND CO., 9, RATHMINES-TERRACE.

PADRAE OR MANDARIN TEA. OLDHAM, BROTHERS, Have received a few cases of the celebrated Padrae Tea, of particularly fine quality, in fancy caddies, suitable for presents, to which they respectfully beg to direct attention. The New Tea Establishment, 14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Nearly opposite the General Post Office,) DUBLIN.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR [illegible] COCOA.—[illegible] most desirable breakfast beverage. Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb. Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homoeopathic Chemist, London."

FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street; RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street; BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street; REILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street; BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row; FALKNER, 53, Grafton-street; ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street; S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street; SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row; FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street; DALY and CO., 5, Nassau-street; DOWNS, Monkstown; MURPHY, Blackrock; CAROLAN, Dundalk; J. WADE, Galway. Wholesale: W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. EVANS, LEWIS, AND CO.'S PURE WORCESTER MUSTARD Can now be had from any respectable Grocer or Druggist in Ireland.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO., 28, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

LAMPS. CHINA HALL, 15, DAWSON-STREET. THOMAS WEST Begs to announce the arrival of several cases of Lamps as follows, viz.:—Moderateur, in Bohemian Glass, China, and Bronze; Paraffin and Belmontine ditto ditto; Aeromeric Passage and Hall Lamps; Candle Lamps, for Hand and Table Use; Ship Lamps, Railway Lamps, Oils, Wicks, and Chimneys.

SUPERIOR FRENCH COLZA OIL. J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE beg to announce that their large and direct importation from the Continental Markets enable them to sell their French genuine Colza Oil at 4s 3d per gallon; and persons taking Five Gallons or upwards, 4s per gallon. J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE, 35, EDEN-QUAY.

ELEGANCIES FOR CHRISTMAS. DRESSING-CASE MANUFACTORY, 90, GRAFTON-STREET. W. MANSFIELD Begs to announce to his numerous Patrons, his return from the London and the Continental Markets, with a choice and valuable Stock of New Goods, which, with those of his own Manufacture, are now ready for inspection, and solicits the honour of a visit. Each Department has been augmented by the addition of New Goods of exquisite designs, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, with Plated, Silver, and Silver-gilt Fittings; New Designs in Leather Bags, fitted and unfitted; Portemonnaies, Purses, &c.; French Gilt Inkstands, Caskets, Bottles, Jewel Cases, &c., And every description of Mediaeval Mounted Goods, now so fashionable in London and on the Continent. MANSFIELD, 90, GRAFTON-STREET.

CHEAP FANCY CABINET GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. AT AUSTIN'S MANUFACTORY, 39, WESTMORELAND-STREET. (Opposite the Bank of Ireland.)

Rosewood Workboxes, from 2s. 0d.
Mahogany Writingdesks, from 4s. 0d.
Mahogany Dressingcases, from 4s. 6d.

These articles are well made and well finished, and are very superior to what are usually sold at these prices. AUSTIN'S, 39, WESTMORELAND-STREET, (Opposite the Bank of Ireland.)

ORNAMENTAL COMBS FOR THE HAIR. Mrs. BIRCH Has just received a further assortment of Fancy Combs, perfectly new in design, and at prices much under those of last Season. Hair Nets, Fans, &c., as usual, in endless variety. 1, MOLESWORTH-STREET, (Corner House.)

PICTURE FRAMES IN ENDLESS VARIETY. THE MANUFACTORY, 22, ANGLESEA-STREET, COLLEGE-GREEN. It is but justice to myself as well as to the Public requiring pictures of any kind Framed, to apprise them of this Establishment; as neither situation nor outward pretensions are favourable for attracting public notice, it is, therefore, the more necessary to make it known through this medium, to those who have not as yet honoured me with a call. The approbation invariably expressed by those who have dealt with me warrants me in asserting that this house is now recognised as the most eligible in the city for good work, low charges, careful framing, punctuality, and despatch; and it shall be my constant endeavour to merit and justify these encomiums. Photographs framed in all styles in a few minutes. EDWARD SMITH, Picture Frame, Carver, and Gilder, Picture-restorer, Print Seller, Manufactory and Stores, 22, ANGLESEA-STREET. Parties furnishing may have got engravings, drawings, &c., &c., ready framed at much lower prices than in houses of more pretension. Please observe the name and number, as mistakes have occurred for want of this precaution.

PARISIAN AND BOHEMIAN NOVELTIES. We have this week opened several Cases of most Elegant Goods from the different Continental Markets. The New Arrivals embrace everything that is novel either in Glass or China, viz.:—In Flower-Bowls, Trays, Vases, Ewers, Goblets, Baskets, Lustres, Centres, Groups in Dresden China, Cabinet Cups and Saucers, &c., Appointments for Dinners a la Russe, Liqueur Stands and Toilet Suites, MODERATOR LAMPS, Opal, Ruby, Turquoise, Chrysoprase, Pink, Sevres Blue, Rose du Barry, &c. GRIGG AND SON, China, Glass, and Lamp Establishment, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Wants.

A MARRIED LADY teaches English, French, and Music; terms unusually moderate, and references satisfactory—Address "Matron," IRISH TIMES Office.

A LADY of experience teaches English, French, and Music, for sixpence the hour.—Please address "M. D., Tuition," IRISH TIMES Office.

TRAVELLER or COUNTERMAN.—A Young Man is open to an engagement, either as traveller, collector, or assistant at the Grocery business; suitable references from last employers.—Address, "A. M.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANT SITUATIONS.

HOUSEMAID, or HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, or would go as THOROUGH SERVANT in a small family; advertiser understands her business in both capacities; is a Protestant, and a native of the North of Ireland; can be highly recommended by her last mistress in town.—Address to "A. D.," 172, Great Britain-street.

GOOD COOK in a Gentleman's family, where a Kitchen-maid is kept; bears a good character; is a native of England.—Address "[illegible].B.," 4, South Cumberland-street, Dublin.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, a respectable Woman, who understands her business perfectly, and would take charge of a kitchen without assistance; can take charge of a small dairy; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "M. F.," 131, Lower Baggot-street, or 38, Stephen's-green.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a Young Woman of clean habits, who will be found [illegible] obliging, and is a good washer and maker-up; can be recommended by her last mistress who is in town.—Address "[illegible]," 1, Middle Gardiner-street (corner of Britain-street), or IRISH TIMES Office.

AS LIGHT PORTER, or MESSENGER, a Young Man, who can be well recommended; can take charge of a horse, and is a Protestant.—Address "S. G.," 25, Cork-street.

GROOM and COACHMAN, a steady man who understands his business well, has good discharges from last employer, is a good driver and will be well recommended is a Protestant.—Address "N. N.," IRISH TIMES Office.

GROOM AND GENERAL OUTSIDE SERVANT.—References unexceptionable; characters first-rate; no objection to town or country.—Address "B. C.," IRISH TIMES Office.

Wanted.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—Wanted, by an old and leading Life and Fire Company, a competent party to act as CANVASSER in Dublin; payment by salary and commissions. In order to save trouble, it is requested that none but those able to influence Life business will apply. Testimonials required. No applications will be answered but those giving real name, age, designation, references, and address.—Direct (prepaid) "Perseverance," IRISH TIMES Office.

TRAVELLER WANTED.—To call on Tobacconists, Grocers, and Hardwaremen, with Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.—Address, in first instance by letter only, stating trade accustomed to, and salary required, to Mr. S. Kievil, 27, Merchants-quay, Dublin.

WANTED, as an APPRENTICE, a Young Girl, to the Stationery, Bookselling and General Fancy Business; must be able to write and keep accounts; age 15 to 18 years.—Apply to Mr. RUXTON, General Merchant, Longford.

NEWSPAPER READER WANTED.—Wanted, a good Newspaper Reader.—Application to be made to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES.

THE PRINTING TRADE—COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Wanted, Two Good Compositors, to whom permanent employment will be given.—Application to be made to the Foreman Printer of the IRISH TIMES.

THE PRINTING TRADE.—TURN-OVER APPRENTICE WANTED.—Wanted One or Two Good Turn-over Apprentices to the Printing Trade. Terms Liberal.—Application to be made to the Foreman Printer of the IRISH TIMES.

BRITISH, IRISH, AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE, 4, CLAYTON-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL, AND 12, EUSTACE-STREET, DUBLIN. G. LAUDER and Co., Consulting Engineers, offer their services to Inventors and others wishing to procure legal protection for inventions or designs. Agents for Patent and other Machinery. Starkey's Patent Washing Machine. Patent Gas Regulators, which produce perfect combustion of gas, and save consumers from 20 to 35 per cent. in their consumption.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY. The beautiful articles of Plate Glass, Manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, and shipped to any port in Ireland. H. SIBTHORPE AND SONS, Agents for Ireland, 11 & 12, CORK-HILL, DUBLIN. French Mirrors and Pier Glasses always in stock.

GAS SPERMACETI CANDLES. GEORGE DIXON, SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, OIL MERCHANT, &c. WAREROOMS, 1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET, Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.

HALF-HOLIDAY ON WASHING-DAY! FOR CHEAP AND EASY WASHING use Harper Twelvetrees' SOAP POWDER, by which the saving of time, trouble, labour, firing, soap, "tongue and temper," is astonishingly great. No rubbing required, however dirty the clothes. A Penny Packet is equal to Ten Pennyworths of Soap. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Patentee:—HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 65, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, Dublin. Agents Wanted.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes, Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, NINE ELMS, London, And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

Medical.

THE POOR MAN'S COUGH DROPS, for Coughs, Colds, and affections of the chest, accompanied by difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, or Wheezing. It promotes expectoration, removes difficulty of breathing, and relieves the soreness and oppression of the chest which usually accompany Pulmonary Complaints. From its nature it may be given to children with perfect safety. Sold, wholesale only, by BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 28, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

TOOTH-ACHE! FACE-ACHE! DISEASED GUMS! "ERSONS' UNFAILING REMEDIES" have given relief to Thousands, and are now within the reach of all. Sold in Bottles at 6d, 1s, and 2s 6d each; or by post, free, for sixteen stamps. Prepared only by WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON, L.M., Medical Chemist and Dentist, Drug Hall, 39, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION. By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 15, GRAFTON-STREET. Sole Licensees and Proprietors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from all pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded. Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

	£	s.	d.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	2	6
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 15, GRAFTON-STREET. (Four Doors from College-green.)

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL. Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, [illegible]

Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise the cheapest. Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.

OPINION OF A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.

Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil.

Sold only in Imperial Half-pints, 2s 6d; Pints, 4s 9d; Quarts, 9s; capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES, ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM and CO. (Wholesale and Retail), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY and EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and DR. BURKE, 33, Lower Sackville-street.

"SANITAS AC FELICITAS." ARRIVAL OF DR. LA'MERT IN DUBLIN, AT 40, STEPHEN'S-GREEN. Dr. La'Mert, of No. 37, Bedford-square, London, begs to announce that he has arrived on a professional visit, [illegible]

FRENCH FILLED LONG SHAWLS.
We have received several cases of the above, from the most noted makers in France, at prices as moderate as the Paisley shawls, and respectfully solicit an inspection.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

MADAME MANJON'S WAREROOMS, are now replete with a select assortment of Parisian Millinery, for which she solicits an inspection. Prices will be found most moderate.
44, DAWSON-STREET.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S,
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS and HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLI),
West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

ELEPHANT HOUSE
46, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Factory—WILLIAMS'-ROW.
Stock now complete in every Department.
ELVERY AND CO.'S Vulcanised Waterproofs are cut and made at their own Factory in Dublin, therefore they can give a guarantee with each Garment.
WATERPROOFS, warranted not to Stick in any Climate.
Waterproof Boots, Long and Short.
Vulcanised Siphonia Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Siphonia Cloaks and Hoods for Ladies,
Vulcanised Waterproofs expressly for Clergymen,
Vulcanised Reversible Alpaca Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Swansdown or very Heavy Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised White Heavy and Light Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Leggings, Trousers, and Petticoats.
Vulcanised Hats, Caps, and Sou'-Westers,
And every description of Waterproofs in Stock.
CART, DRAY, and RICK COVERS,
CAR and KNEE APRONS.
Oil Coats and Capes for Farm Servants,
Oil Hats, Caps, and Sou'-Westers, for ditto.
OVER SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
Gutta Percha Tubings, Beltings, Buckets, Sheet for Tanks, Thin Sheet for Medical use, Soles, Solution, &c.
India Rubber Articles—such as Washers, Buffers, Socket-rings, Valves, Packing, Pump Buckets, Gas Bags, Machine Belting, Wheel tires, and many other articles for Mechanical purposes, always in Stock or made to order.
India Rubber Hose for Brewers, one, two, three, and four ply, in Stock at present.
India Rubber Mill Bands, from two inches to seven, two, three, and four ply, in Stock at present.
Gutta Percha Mill Bands, from two inches to seven, in Stock at present.
And every size in Vulcanised Washers are made to order.
India Rubber Tubing for Gas.
ELVERY & CO.,
Gutta Percha and India Rubber Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail.
ELEPHANT HOUSE,
46, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
C. RANKIN
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
Begs to direct attention to his select Stock of Gold Jewellery, which will be found both moderate in price and of good quality; also, many Novelties of foreign production suitable for presents—Fans, Head-Pins, Swiss Stag-horn, &c.
The choicest selection of Real Jet Ornaments in the City will be found in this Establishment.
Souvenirs of Hair Jewellery, and every other description of Jewellery made to order.
12, NASSAU-STREET,
Corner of SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!!
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES;
Every description of Jewellery;
NEW DESIGNS
In Bog Oak Ornaments,
At SAMUEL'S,
29, NASSSAU-STREET.
During the holidays all articles will be sold at nearly Cost Prices, giving his customers the advantage of increasing their Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.
29, NASSAU-STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to inform his friends and patrons that his stock consists of an immense variety of Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Plate and Plated Wares, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Amongst the Jewellery may be seen fine Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklettes, Rings, &c., set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, and Opal, and every other gem now in estimation.
WILLIAM ACHESON AND CO.,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Plate, &c., Lent on Hire.

CHRISTMAS REDUCTION.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to acquaint his numerous friends and customers that his annual reduction takes place This Day, and will continue until the 10th of next month.
Parties about to purchase Christmas Gifts and Presents will find a considerable saving by purchasing at his establishment. The following is a Curtailed List of Stock:—

Gold Watches from £3 10s 0d	Gold Bracelets,	Silver Brooches,
Silver ditto from £3 0s 0d	" Brooches,	" Bracelets,
Gold Chains,	" Fancy Rings,	" Chains,
" Chatelaines,	" Signet Rings,	" Toothpicks,
" Seals and Keys,	" Charms,	" Pencil Cases,
" Studs,	" Lockets (in endless variety)	" Nut Crackers,
" Pins,	" Sleeve Links,	" Knife, Fork, and Spoon,
	" Earrings,	" Thimbles, &c.

PLATE, AND PLATED WARE.
The highest price given for old Gold and Silver, old Watches, &c.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Dublin, December 8th, 1860.
P.S.—A few Second-hand Gold Watches and Chains, at half the original price, suitable for presents.

GARIBALDI'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—
For Old and Young, and suited to all classes!!!
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.
Every article in the above line at lowest possible prices, consistent with supplying first class goods, at the
NEW SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
133, STEPHEN'S-GREEN WEST,
Within Two doors of Dycer's Repository.
J. CLOSE AND CO.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article of Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and dispatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Nialdere's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
OPENING OF AUSTIN'S NEW DRESSING CASE MANUFACTORY AND FANCY WAREHOUSE,
39, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
(opposite the Bank of Ireland.)
These Extensive Premises are now Open for Business
With a large and magnificent assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases,
Writing Desks,
Dispatch Boxes,
Work Boxes,
Foreign Fancy Goods,
&c., &c., &c.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS AND COFFEES IN IRELAND
Are to be had at the
NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Nearly opposite the General Post-office.)
OLDHAM, BROTHERS,
TEAMEN, COFFEE ROASTERS, AND SUGAR IMPORTERS.

PATRICK MACNEVIN,
AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR,
8, MERCHANT'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.
N.B.—Out Auctions respectfully solicited.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING
A magnificent assortment
IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERN, AT
HODGES and SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20, & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
[illegible] Children's Stretchers in great variety.

CANDLES, LAMP OILS, &c.
FINEST WAX AND SPERM CANDLES,
EAST INDIAN WAX, COMPOSITES OF ALL QUALITIES,
BEST TALLOW MOULDS AND DIPTS,
FINEST COLZA OIL.
HAMPTON LEEDOM, AND CO.,
Wax and Tallow Chandlers,
Agents to Price's Patent Candle Co.,
34 AND 35, MOORE-STREET.

SPECIAL COAL FUND—SOUTH SIDE.
The Committee thankfully acknowledge the following donations. They have already distributed Seventy Tons of Coal, and trust to the liberality of subscribers to enable them to provide further supplies for the relief of the poor at this inclement season, when the scarcity and high price of fuel are so much felt.
A E GAYER, Esq, Q.C., 42, Upper Mount-street.
JOSIAH SMYLY, M.D., 8, Merrion-square North.
JOSEPH KINCAID, 3, Herbert-street.
Messrs Cannock and White, £10; F Low, esq, £2; Hon and Very Rev Dean of St Patrick's, £1; Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis, £1; Adam Findlater, Esq, £1; John Radcliffe, Esq, £1; J E Walsh, Esq, Q.C, £1; Miss Molony, £1; A E Gayer, Esq, Q.C, £1; J Kincaid, Esq, £1; S S Reeves, Esq, 10s; William Garnett, Esq, 10s; A Palmer, Esq, 10s; Miss Nicholson, 10s; Mrs Jackson, 10s; the Misses Hunt, £1 10s; E Tickell, Esq, Q C, £1; M Blackstone, Esq, £2; Hon John Massy, £1; Messrs Walpole and Geoghegan, £1; R R Warren, Esq, Q.C, £1 1s; R J Leslie, Esq, 10s; Mr Gregory, £1; Anonymous, £1; Miss Fetherston, 10s; Thomas Barry, Esq, £1; John Litton, Esq, 10s; Robert H Moore, Esq, £2; Capt. Boyd, R N, £2; Edward Reeves, Esq, £1; Rev C Wolseley, £1; Rev Dr Wall, S F T C D, £1; J Stewart, Esq, £1; Mrs Hardman, £1; Alexander Dixon Esq, 2s 6d; Mrs Head, 10s; Samuel F Adair, Esq, £1; Richard Nunn, Esq, Q C, £1; Lord Wm Fitzgerald, £1; Leslie S Montgomery, Esq, £1; Rev T Stack, F T C D, £2; Mrs Swift, £1; B P, £1; Miss Finlayson, 10s; Mrs Fuller, 10s; the Misses Connolly, 10s; Mrs Sandes, £1; Miss Sandes £1; C D, £1; Colonel Westropp, £1; E S O'Grady, Esq, 10s; John Tweedy, £1; James Magee, Esq, 10s; W J Cooper, Esq, £1; Rev J Carson, D D, £1; Vicars Boyle, Esq, £1 10s; the Misses Baston, 10s; Wm J Freke, £1; J R Davies, £1; some of the Gentlemen of Bank of Ireland, per E Blacker, Esq, £3 16s 6d; Dowager Countess of Desart, £1; E J Millikin, Esq, £1; Rev Dr Butcher, £1; A H Grayden, Esq, £1; Chas H Woodroffe, £1; Miss Woodroffe, 10s; Right Honourable Judge Keatinge, £1; Dr Mollan, £1; Mr and Mrs John Green, £1; Hon Mrs Coote, 10s; Espine Batty, Esq, £1; Anonymous, 5s; Miss Wynne, 4s; Thomas Archerly, Esq, 10s; James Tyrell, Esq, £2; R Hean, Esq, Q C, 10s; A Friend, 10s; M Anderson, Esq, £1; T H White, Esq, 10s; Hon Judge Berwick, £2; Hon Mr Gordon, £3 10s; William Ryan, Esq, M D, £1 1s; A S Crafford, Esq, 10s; J Hall, Esq, £1; Nath Caldwell, Esq, £2 10s; Mrs Murphy, £1; Thos Franks, Esq, £1; Alderman Kinahan, £1; George Kinahan, Esq, £1; the Misses King, 10s; Edward G Barton, Esq, £1; Miss French, £1; Jas Sterling, Esq, £1; Mrs Nugent, £1; Thos Simpson, Esq, £1; W T Archer, Esq, 10s; Mr Hamilton Labatt, £1; [illegible] Bessonett, Esq, £1; Mrs Ringwood, Esq, 10s; the Misses [illegible] Miss E and M Jordan [illegible] 5s; To Do Good and to Distribute [illegible]

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physicians and Surgeons of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur of the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rule—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

The telegraphic summary which arrived on yesterday, containing a full confirmation of the truth of that which some time since announced the ratification of peace with China, produced but little effect on the London Stock market to-day, the slight advance of one-eighth which took place at the opening being entirely lost before the close. But as the former telegram was considered in most monetary circles as authentic, it could not have been expected that any important improvement would now be established; the still unsatisfactory state of financial concerns in America, which will, most probably, render further withdrawals of bullion from the Bank of England necessary, also continuing to operate unfavourably on the Money market. Our local market presented a dull appearance. Consols were operated in at Friday's quotations, and New Three per Cents. were a shade better than on Saturday. The Share market was likewise inactive, and business was considerably restricted.

Local Debentures were not dealt in, but Dublin and Kingstown (Railway) of 4 per cent. realised last price (£99½).

In Banks operations were confined to a sale of one National Bank Share at the former price (£62½).

In Steam the only alteration recorded is a drop of one-quarter in the New Shares of the City of Dublin Company, the issue of 1836 being quoted at their previous value (£51¼); steadiness was observable in both cases. Last rate was ineffectually tendered for the Originals, holders demanding an advance. Dundalk Steam again passed hands at a discount of £1, at which more would have been taken. Nominal quotations in Atlantics were £3 12s 6d to £3 17s 6d.

In Mines Connorrees experienced a fractional improvement, and at the enhanced price left off in good demand. Wicklow Coppers produced the highest quotation of last week (£74 10s); and, although a few more could have been obtained at the price, ended firmly. The other Mining Shares were not negociated; Barravores were inquired for.

No transactions occurred in the Miscellaneous group, but there were buyers of Alliance and Consumers' Gas.

In Railway Originals, an advance of one-quarter was steadily sustained in Dublin and Belfast Junctions, sellers, however, preponderating; Dublin and Kingstown Stock was negociated to a limited extent, at the previous rate (£201 10s), which appeared to have been steadily supported; Dublin and Wexfords were likewise without change, and continued in request at the quoted price (£5); Midland and Great Western whole shares realised the closing rate of last week, and ended steadily; there were offers to buy Cork and Bandons; Great Southern and Western Stock was not dealt in, but there were sellers at the previous quotation (£112½), buyers holding out for an abatement of 7s 6d per cent.

In Railway Preference, Dundalk and Enniskillen five per cents. (A), were exchanged at Saturday's price (£10 7s 6d), which was steadily maintained; no change took place in the value of Great Southern four per cent. stock, in which a good average amount of business appeared to have been effected, the market finally ending with buyers. The only other Preference Security dealt in was the six per cent issue of the Portadown, Dungannon, &c. Company, for which a premium of £1 10s was again procured.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—DEC. 26.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92¾
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91¾ 92
Ditto for account, 8th January	91¾ 92
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Dublin and Kingstown	99½
BANKS.	
National	62½
STEAM.	
City of Dublin,	—
Ditto, issue of '60	51¼
Ditto, issue of '60	6¼
Dundalk (Limited)	9
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	53s 6d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	74½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Grand Canal	38½
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	44
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	5
Dublin and Kingstown	201½
Midland Great Western	52
Do. Halves	—
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen, class A,	10⅜
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99½
Portadown Dungannon &c. 6 per cent, preference 'till December 1868 afterwards 5 per cent.	26½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th December Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	—	92	[illegible]	92¼ ¼ ½	92¾ ¾ ½	—
New 3 per cent. Stock	92¼	91¾ ¾	92	—	91¾	91¾
Ditto for Account	—	92¼	92	—	—	91
Ditto for Account	—	—	—	—	—	—

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.—Owing partly to the absence of business, combined with the apprehensions of renewed trouble in Northern Italy in the spring, the Funds to-day are flat. The Share markets are quiet. The fortnightly settlement commenced this day. The attendance was limited.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, DEC. 26—3-25 P.M.—Little business has been done in the Bourse, but Funds were rather firmer. Rentes closed at 68 35, or 5 centimes higher than on Monday.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 26.—Produce markets during the holidays continue very quiet, and beyond an inquiry for rice, there is nothing doing worthy to report. Tallow quiet; spot 60s; spring 60s.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, DEC. 26.—Very little business passing, being quite a holiday in market, wheat held with extreme firmness and in the business done, full rates of Saturday obtained. Flour quiet, but very firm. Malting barley fully as dear, oats very quiet, beans and peas unaltered. Frost increasing in severity.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 26.—Sugar steady sales have been made in Demerara, at 39s 6d for middling; refining. Rice firm, but no sales reported. Rum quiet, and tea dull.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, DEC. 26.—Beasts, 1,225; sheep, 4,411; calves, 95. Best beef, 7d to 7½d; middling, 6d to 6½d; inferior, 4d to 5½d; best wedder mutton, 8d to 8½d; middling, 7d to 7½d; ewes, 6d to 6½d; calves, 7d to 8d. There has been a very scarce and dear market for everything; a good clearance was made.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, DEC. 26.—Rather a holiday market, wheat 1s higher than Friday with a good tone, barley rather dearer.

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, DEC. 26.—Supplies at market large, considering the state of weather; demand for home wheat fully 1s per quarter higher; foreign, good inquiry and 2s advance on new and 1s on old. Oats, Scotch free even at 1s 6d advance; in foreign, little passing. Barley, Scotch 1s to 2s per quarter dearer; English and foreign more sought after. Beans, 2s, peas; 1s higher. Flour, 1s per sack dearer.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE DURING THE PAST WEEK.

The sudden appearance of intense frost, while it has put a stop to most field labour, gives an earlier prospect of amelioration in the samples of English wheat than was at one time expected. This benefit is the more welcome in consequence of the prospective diminution of foreign supplies, hitherto so indispensable to the manufacture of good-quality flour. The ravages, too, of the slug, which were becoming serious where the newly-planted wheat was well up, will be put a stop to. Should, too, the opening of the year be dry, many pieces of heavy land may be got in order for the early spring, and equal, if not excel, the late autumnal sowings. Foreign imports, though still on an extraordinary scale, have not stopped the upward tendency of prices for good samples, which throughout the country have increased in value fully 1s to 2s per quarter, although some places note but a slight advance. Red American wheat has been most in favour, from its dryness and strength; the large imports only serving to attract attention. The general averages this season are about 20s per quarter under the top prices. Now, as 20s upon 50s is 40s per cent., midway is 20 per cent.; and at this ratio, at least, we must estimate the deterioration of the new crop, without entering upon the question of potatoes. Foreign markets have again been without any particular features; and the approach of Christmas has had its influence here and abroad, operations being restricted. French prices have been steady, or rather dearer, as well as Dutch and German. Belgian markets have more decidedly risen, as has Odessa; but Egypt and the ports in the Mediterranean have been calm. Money matters and high freights have made breadstuffs rather easier again in New York. The arrivals off the coast since the 13th instant were 11 cargoes, of which 5 cargoes were wheat, 3 maize, and 3 barley. The business reported was as follows, partly on passage.—Mantua wheat 60s, Taganrog Ghirka 53s 6d, hard Taganrog Ghirka 54s, Sandomirka 59s, 60s, and 64s, American 59s 3d, Egyptian Saidi 44s, and Behara 43s. 13 cargoes of maize at 35s to 39s 7½d, 1 Ibraila shipping 38s 6d, and Odessa, for March, 41s. 3 cargoes of barley at 28s 6d, 29s, and 29s 3d, 2 of Egyptian beans at 37s 6d, and 1 of Lentils at 31s 6d.

The sales noted last week were 62,753 qrs. wheat, at 51s 5d, against 124,600 qrs. in the corresponding period of last year.

The London averages were 53s 7d on 1,403 qrs.

The arrivals of wheat and flour into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending December 12th were equal to 287,619 qrs., of which 22,088 qrs. were colonial.

The imports of last month were 985,023 qrs. wheat, and 515,748 cwts. flour.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—MONDAY.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 3,456 head. In the corresponding week in 1859 we received 3,274; in 1858, 4,110; in 1857, 1,053; in 1856, 1,119; in 1855, 347; and in 1854, 1,410 head.

YEARLY COMPARISON OF WEEKLY IMPORTS.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
1860	454	2564	—	317	61
1859	543	2627	—	142	62
1858	561	3294	—	255	—
1857	930	984	—	39	—
1856	375	742	—	102	—
1855	247	100	—	—	—
1854	621	683	—	96	9

We were very scantily supplied with foreign stock to-day, yet the demand for it was heavy.

Most of the English Beasts on offer were the refuse of last week. All breeds were heavy in the extreme at Thursday's decline in value of 4d per 8lbs. The extreme value of the best Scots was 4s 10d per 8lbs. Sheep were in short supply and heavy request at almost nominal currencies. Calves and Pigs commanded no attention, at about previous rates.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime large oxen, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime Scots, &c, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 4d; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 6d to 5s 10d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers 4s 8d to 5s 2d; [illegible] 0s 0d to 0s 0d; suckling calves, 18s to 22s; and [illegible] 20s to 26s each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER-HEAD, DUBLIN, DEC. 27.—ARRIVED.—Waterwich, Oporto; Ann Livington, Bordeaux; Bebinrige, Baltimore; Angostura, New York; Wilhelmino Dreuth, Amsterdam; Emma Eliza, Memel, Emily, Bordeaux; Carl of Ronneborg, Odessa; Cottager, Maryport Eliza, Maryport; Gazelle, Wexford, malt; Express, Wexford, malt; Taylor and Naylor, Wexford, flour; Wavecrest, Liverpool, flour; Duke of Cornwall, London, goods; Hercules, Holyhead, goods; John and Jane, Chester, bricks; Mag, Chester, bricks; Collier, Chester, bricks; Despatch, Chester, bricks; Ceres, London, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Hope, Wexford, malt; Eagle-eyed, Cardiff, iron; Providence, Youghal, oats; Integrity, Liverpool, wheat; 5 colliers.

SAILED.—Havelock, Glasgow, goods; Hercules, Holyhead, goods; Calypso, Bristol, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cornwall, London, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.—DEC. 27.
Morning, 10h 23m. | Evening, 10h 44m.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Constantinople .. 6 p m Dec 27.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q] .. 7 a m Dec 30.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—Letters of value ought always to be Registered." To secure despatch, Letters for London ought to bear their proper district initials, lists of which can be obtained in the Paid Letter Office for 1d. each. All Letters should be posted as early as practicable. Circulars, when numerous, should be tied in bundles with the addresses in one direction. Every letter should contain the full address of the writer, that it may be returned if the person it is for cannot be found. Castletowndelvin is in future to be called Delvin.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—THURSDAY, DEC. 27.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—THIS EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"The Little Treasure" and "The Pantomime."
QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—"The Adopted Child" The Christmas Pantomime, "The Devil's Punchbowl;" to conclude with "The Happy Man."
ROTUNDO—Madame Williams and Mr. Henry Smith's Entertainment, Every Evening, at 3 and at 8 o'clock.
"THE MARTYRS."—Lesage's Gallery, Lower Sackville-street, daily.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. Open daily
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Monday and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

THE "IRISH TIMES,"
THE "TIMES" OF IRELAND.
The IRISH TIMES may now be had from our Local Agents in every town in Ireland, on the day of Publication, Unstamped, for
ONE PENNY.
In any locality where a vacancy still exists an Agent will be immediately appointed, on a communication being addressed to ALBERT H. KNOX, Esq., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.
The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday December 22nd, amounted to 69,184, making a daily average of 11,530 copies.

As will be seen by our weekly guaranteed return, published above the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now considerably exceeds
ELEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—
(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)
First three lines ... 1s 0d
Every additional line ... 0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)
First three lines ... 1s 0d
Every additional line ... 0s 2d
The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.
The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.
While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.
Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.
Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.
IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

Hail! social tube of magic power,
Charmer of my leisure hour.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES are now Duty Free, and are sold at Continental Prices at E KEEVIL'S, Meerschaum Importer, 27, Merchants'-quay, Dublin.

SOLE AGENT IN IRELAND FOR WILLIAM SOUTHERN AND CO.'S, Celebrated Long Broseley Pipe:
EDWARD KEEVIL,
27, MERCHANTS-QUAY.

PIANOFORTES
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.
[illegible]
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION;
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from ... £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from ... £5 0s.

CHRISTMAS, 1860.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO. are at present largely supplied with a large stock of all the various Garments requisite for Young Gentlemen's Clothing.
Boys' Tweed Tunic Suits for School Wear.
Cloth " Do " Dress "
Tweed Jacket Do " School "
Cloth " Do " Dress "
Youths' Tweed Lounge Coat Suit.
Cloth " Do.
Boys' Highland Inverness, &c., Capes,
And a great variety of
OVERCOATS in PILOT CLOTH,
WITNEY, BEAVER, VENETIAN CLOTH,
FINE BLACK CLOTH,
and a large assortment of
TROUSERS, VESTS, &c.,
At prices that will be found much lower than are elsewhere charged for the same quality of goods.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
47, MARY-STREET.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
We are largely supplied in every leading Fabric for the present season; and we have also in our own and Messrs. Nicholl's, of London, make, ready for immediate use, every size and approved design in
HEAVY TOP COATS,
FROCKS, PALETOTS, CAPES,
WALKING DRESS,
AND
LOUNGE SUITS.

BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.
We respectfully invite the attention of Parents and Heads of Families to our Registered Knickerbocker Suits for Youths' wear. They are admirably adapted for the schoolroom, playground, or out-door exercise, and will be found on inspection the most comfortable and economical dress ever introduced. They can only be had at our Establishment.
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET,
Where every Article of Gentlemen's Dress will be found ready for immediate use.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to the Lord Lieutenant.

MADE TO ORDER ONLY.
THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
16s.,
Thorough Shrunk.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILOR
64, DAME-STREET.

BLACK VELVET, SEALSKIN, AND CLOTH MANTLES.
S. OLDHAM and SONS, 12, Westmoreland-street, solicit inspection of their present superb stock of above goods of Newest Parisian Shapes, at moderate prices.

No. 17, Nassau-street, Dublin,
Christmas, 1860
MRS. SIDFORD announces to her Friends and Customers her intention to offer her present Stock of Paris MILLINERY, VELVET and CLOTH MANTLES, DROGUETS, SILKS, and SHAWLS at very reduced prices.
Mrs. SIDFORD requires a Person to undertake the Management of the WAREROOM DEPARTMENT in her Establishment. None need apply but those possessing competent abilities.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27.

BRITISH COLUMBIA seems destined to be one of the most important of all our Colonies. Facing the great Pacific, it, with the island of Victoria, looks across to China and her three hundred millions of people, now open to our influence—to Japan, and the islands which cluster in that mighty sea. With a climate and soil strangely resembling the northern parts of England, Victoria promises to be the England of the West. When the great railway and steam traffic extends from Canada through the lakes, and passes up the defiles of the Rocky Mountains to the verge of the Pacific, Columbia need fear no rival in the American port, Townsend, which the "States" already mark out as the future emporium of the world. When, in eighteen days, passengers and goods may be conveyed across half the world, through a band of British possessions, to the Pacific, there can be no fears for our future trade.

Miss Burdett Coutts, who has been a generous friend to the Church of Columbia, has received a letter from the Bishop of that region, containing some interesting statements respecting the present condition of the Colony. The scenery up the banks of the Fraser is of the wildest and grandest character; the banks themselves are cut by ravines, through which rush streams of refreshing water. The Bishop thinks that the gold of this region is inexhaustible "In "former times the river flowed at a higher level, "and upon flats and terraces, now dry, as "well as by its immediate bed, the gold "is found." It is anomalous, considering the Anglo-Saxon love of colonisation that so few Englishmen have penetrated to Columbia. There were Germans, Americans, French, Italians, Swedes, Norwegians, Chinese, as well as English, but "the "latter are the fewest of all." This, like every other colony in its incipient stage, labours under the drawback of a want of female population. "There "is not above one female to every 200 of the other "sex." At present Columbia is occupied chiefly by gold-seekers, always a fluctuating population. At the news of fertile "find," the entire inhabitants of a district will pack up their tools and rush to the place. The mining population is fed by storekeepers chiefly from San Francisco, who have their wives and families at home. Not until towns are built with schools and churches, and until the earth is upturned to produce the wheat, will there be an abiding and domesticated population. One log hut there was, which seemed neater than the rest. In it the Bishop found a young wife from the North of Ireland, but she had been in Australia before her husband passed over to Columbia, and was, in some degree, hardened to the loneliness and discomfort of a miner's life.

While we were assailing the strongholds of China the Chinese formed the mass of the population of Columbia. When the Bishop visited the Fraser "they were flowing in by thousands," and were remarkably peaceable and well-behaved. The Indians seem to be a mild and inoffensive race, quite willing to learn, and gifted with quick intelligence. Six years ago the whole of the noble territory of British Columbia was the hunting ground of the savage, and the home of the bear, the marten, the beaver, and the fox. The Hudson's Bay Company were the feudal sovereigns of the immense tract which stretches from Canada and the Red River to the Arctic Circle. Now and then a hardy trapper travelled over the rugged mountains and brought back accounts of a noble territory, where the apple, the gooseberry, and the currant flourished, and where pines grew "tall as the mast of some huge "Ammiral." By degrees, the wave of civilisation pressed northward, and already the Red River settlement is sending out its colonies. Then came the gold discoveries of Fraser River, and California sent thither hordes of her adventurous population. The Hudsons' Bay Company at last were forced to yield up some portion of the land they doomed to be set apart for the savage and the beast, and now we have in Victoria a goodly city, and here and there along the Fraser clusters of huts, destined to be the cradles of cities, and an English Bishop travelling "on foot" through his wild diocese.

"We belong to the old world, and to the new," said Mr. Disraeli once, and we hardly can estimate the immense possessions we own in the world of recent discovery. Within the last week news has reached England of the discovery of vast prairie lands in the centre of Australia, where only a salt lake and a sandy desert were supposed to exist. It is now found that there lies inland in Australia a rich and fertile region, which, as the gold is exhausted, and domestic ties regain their influence, will bear the harvest of golden corn to feed its millions of inhabitants.

We may, perhaps, be shut out from the Mediterranean. The Levant may no longer be crowded with our merchants. Louis Napoleon may endeavour to transfer our commerce, with a great portion of the East to Marseilles and Toulon, but [illegible] land can pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and span the hemisphere with her laws, her institutions, and her Christianity, there is no fear that the sceptre will fall from her hands, as it fell in turn from Rome, Carthage, Venice, or Genoa. The Canadas are daily becoming to us more important than ever, for they are the gates to an illimitable sovereignty.

COUNT TELEKI is a Hungarian nobleman of ancient family and possessions. Like many other Hungarian noblemen, he took an active part in the revolution of 1848, and in 1849 was one of the Presidents of the Hungarian Committee sitting at Paris. When the dominion of the House of Hapsburg was restored by the soldiers of Russia, all those who had taken part in the revolution were summoned by proclamation to trial. As the tyranny of Austria then revelled in the cruelty which reaction prompts, and the tribunals were filled by the creatures of the Court, few Hungarian nobles ventured to obey the summons. Count Teleki has lived since 1849 alternately in London or Paris. A few weeks since he travelled to Saxony, under a false name and an English passport. He was denounced to the Saxon Government, and by them seized, imprisoned, and eventually handed over to the Austrians.

For the baseness of the Saxon Government there can be no apology. Even the Turk, then not included in the European family, defended Klapki against the threats of Russia and Austria united and refused to surrender him, even under the menace of invasion. The duty of Saxony, if she would not tolerate Hungarian refugees within her border, was simply to remove him from her territory. She preferred to become the jailer and police agent of Austria, and, to ingratiate herself with that still Great Power, has perpetrated the most perfidious act recorded in all her perfidious history.

The surrender of Teleki is precisely such an act as would be planned by an enemy of Austria, in order to embarrass her. Saxony has been outwitted, and is a dupe, rather than a benefactor. A more artful Government than that of Saxony planned the detection of Count Teleki. It was thought that, should Austria execute Teleki, or consign him to the dungeons of Spielburg, all Hungary would rise to avenge him. On the other hand, should Austria liberate him, all other Hungarian nobles should be restored to their position, and to their hereditary possessions. Austria has now a glorious opportunity for proving that she is sincere in the concessions she has made to Hungary. She has within the last month granted the more important of those privileges for which the Hungarians struggled. The conference at Gran, held with the sanction of the Emperor, has emphatically declared its adhesion to the constitution established by the patriots during the brief period of their success. Count Schmerling has but one course before him, and that is, to restore Count Teleki to his inheritance and his freedom. Such an act, more than any other, would prove to the world the reality of her reforms, and would tend more to establish her authority in Hungary than an army of twenty thousand men. Austria ought to rejoice in the malevolence which has given her the ready means of turning what was intended to be an embarrassment into an occasion for acquiring popularity. Count Teleki, we may be assured, will suffer neither imprisonment nor death. By the part Austria acts towards him her Hungarian policy will be judged.

The *Times* on Ireland:—

Although the signs are cheering in every quarter, it is within these isles that there is the chief cause for gratulation. The British Empire now offers a spectacle of happiness and content which, though, no doubt, due partly to natural causes, is in a very high degree the work of wise legislation. The old couplet about kings and laws has proved a fallacy. Kings and laws have cured many of the ills which the British people endured. Men have been able to use their opportunities and to advance in well-being, because the legislature has redressed social inequalities, removed unjust restrictions, done away with the disabilities of religion, race, and geographical position, and forbidden zealots of any party to oppress and insult their adversaries. The misery, the discontent, the insane hatreds which prevailed in this island forty years ago are now almost unintelligible. So complete has been the victory of popular ideas, and the consequent subsidence of political passions, that a publichouse parlour of the present day is more Conservative than the highest Whig society of 1820. But, if things have altered so much in England and Scotland, what must we say to Ireland? The time has now come when we can judge of the extent of the change which has fallen on this traditional land of hunger and hatred. Other countries have been revolutionised, but Ireland has been transformed. She has been destroyed and re-created. The dominant Church, the old aristocracy, the swarming, immoveable peasantry, even the priesthood as it was in the last generation, have changed. The annals of the terrible half-century which elapsed between the Rebellion and the Famine of 1857 would form a subject to satisfy the gloomiest and bitterest writer, and yet they would be the annals of progress. As the pain of drowning is not so great as the pain of restoration, so the process of Ireland's salvation has been more agonising than the death-in-life of the last century. Happily, it is now over. Ireland in 1860 is not the servile province of George II.'s reign, nor the starving rebellious land which was occupied like an enemy's territory by the English army up to our own day. Repeal cannot obtain a decent supporter; attacks on the Irish Church Establishment are rare, though the subject is attractive and the arguments are obvious. All that remains of the old school of treason is a little seditious talking, which means no more than the Jacobitism of a Scotch laird forty years after Culloden. In fact, Ireland has had justice, and not only justice, but care, tenderness, and unfailingly generous treatment from England during the last thirty years, and this, with the immense development of material wealth in Europe, has restored the strength and health of the Irish nation. There are few who appreciate the advances made by the sister island during the thirty years which have just elapsed. People are aware that Ireland has improved but, they are hardly prepared to find that from an abyss of misery she is now in prosperity equal, if not superior, to a great part of England. An Irish paper has just published some statistics on this subject which are worth consideration, as showing that the progress is beyond what the most sanguine might have calculated. It reminds us that in the five years succeeding 1830 the number of paupers in Ireland was a third of the population, while in 1858-9 it was only a 52d part. Since 1830, 2,000,000 acres of land out of 3,500,000 capable of being reclaimed have been brought under cultivation. The revenue has risen from £4,000,000 to £7,000,000. The tonnage of Irish shipping has increased since 1833 from 333,700 tons to 786,000. The wages of agricultural labourers, which averaged half-a-crown a week, are now seven shillings a week. A quarter of a century ago the catalogue of crime was frightful; in 1860 there were only five convictions for homicide, and the judges everywhere congratulated the grand juries on the general tranquillity. In this prosperity there does not seem likely to be any change. Property is now on sure basis. If there are fewer proprietors with a nominally enormous rent-roll, at least those who remain, or who have come into existence within the last 15 years, are the real possessors of the land which they call their own. Comfort and wellbeing have put an end to political agitation, and this quiet in return allows men to devote themselves to their private affairs. If Europe remains at peace, and the resources of the United Kingdom are not strained by warlike preparations, another ten years will probably place Ireland quite on a level with Great Britain.

We may certainly hope for Italy and Hungary, for the oppressed Christian of the East, and even for the unhappy Negro, when we witness this wonderful regeneration. It seems but yesterday that men were discussing the gloomy future of the Irish race, and bitterly calling to mind the saying that the only remedy for the evils of Ireland would be to sink it in the Atlantic for 24 hours. Now Ireland is becoming as peaceful and prosperous as Scotland. In fact, the course of the two nationalities has been not dissimilar. For fifty years after the Union of 1707, Scotland was as disaffected and turbulent as Ireland has been in our own times, and the antipathy of Englishmen to their fellow-subjects North of the Tweed was far more intense than any which has existed between Saxon and Celt. Yet time has obliterated every prejudice, and left only a healthy rivalry. Such a change we may predict will take place in regard to Ireland, and those who survive to the close of the century will be scarcely able to persuade their grandchildren that in the early days of Queen Victoria an Englishman in Connaught was looked upon as a foreigner, while the Celtic immigrant into this island was generally the object of suspicion and dislike.

The *Morning Herald* on French Policy:—

The two great empires, France and Germany, which naturally divide with us the dominion of the temperate zone, have lately made remarkable approaches towards that system of free self-government in which we have preceded and taught the rest of the world. Austria has, indeed, as far as a mere programme of policy can go, gone as far towards granting perfect freedom of thought and action to her subjects as she could. The provinces are freely to elect their separate Diets for the management of provincial concerns; there is to be a Central Assembly at Vienna, also elective, which is to initiate laws for the whole empire; and the press is to be relieved from all restraint. Such is the enlightened programme of M. von Schmerling, which, taken together with the re-establishment of the complete independence of the ancient kingdom of Hungary, seems to accord all that the subjects of Austria can desire.

[illegible] to appear behindhand in the march of intelligence; he has given some small increment of power to his two Assemblies, and has relieved the press to some extent from the heavy incubus of the censorship. Though advancing more cautiously than Austria in the path of Liberalism, he has yet made an advance. One thing, too, he has done which Englishmen must take as an especial compliment to themselves. Englishmen travelling in France from the beginning of next year are not required to bring passports. As the same privilege is not granted to the subjects of other countries, we suppose that this must be accepted as an acknowledgment of the friendly spirit displayed by the English people towards the French, and a sign of the value set upon our alliance, still maintained in spite of the many causes of jealousy between the two countries.

We wish very much that the same peaceable and friendly spirit were shown by the French Government elsewhere in its behaviour towards nations in whose welfare we are almost as much interested as in our own. We are now so well prepared, that whatever change may occur in the government or policy of France, we are afraid neither of her fleets nor of her armies. But those fleets and armies are so strong that they may elsewhere be employed with much effect. We who are interested, one and all, in the modern *renaissance* of Italy, and have been thrilled with the spectacle of a nation rising like the Phœnix from its ashes, we cannot bear to witness the thwarting of the inevitable *denouement* by a mischievous and vexatious policy of petty and causeless interference. Of what possible use or intention is that French squadron at Gaeta, which, without the power to reinstate a dynasty of fallen tyrants, has yet for a while so bolstered up the last of the Bourbon race that encouragement has been given everywhere to the friends of disorder, and insuperable difficulties thrown in the way of those who have wished to organise and regenerate the peninsula? Can it be true that the Emperor has entertained the extremely silly notion of a kingdom of Southern Italy, which is imputed to him by the *quidnuncs* of Parisian salons? Europe would not certainly tolerate a restoration of the Napoleonic kingdoms, which so irritated the world before that a Leipsic and a Waterloo were successively fought to put an end to them. Louis Napoleon has the same right to Holland that Murat has to Naples; and if Bonapartist legitimacy be once admitted there will be no end to revolutions.

What is the meaning, too—we ask it without any intention of picking a needless quarrel—what is the meaning of that two-fold conspiracy, directed against Austria and Turkey, which is now being organised in the East of Europe? We are told on all sides that in Hungary, in Montenegro, in Moldo-Wallachia, a spirit of disaffection is being fostered by French emissaries. The organs of the French press, the writers of French *brochures*, are allowed to encourage the peoples of those countries to throw off, as soon as may be, the yoke of Vienna and Constantinople. Does France imagine that England will stand by quietly next year and see Turkey dismembered, and Austria blotted out of the map of Europe? Did we take such an imbecile stand, were we so thoroughly Bright-ened and Cobden-ised as that we should soon verify the predictions of our Transatlantic well-wishers, and sink to the level of Alexandria and Tyre in their decline. In connexion with this most pleasant topic we are sorry to have to notice a revival of the report that the French Ambassador at Constantinople has wrung from the Porte its consent to the prolongation of the French occupation of Syria for another period of six months. This, it is said, has been done in spite of the strenuous opposition of Sir Henry Bulwer, while M. de Lavalette has received the secret or open support of M. Labanoff, the representative of Russia. We know that many things may happen before these six months are over; we know what is expected in the month of March. It is anticipated, perhaps, that England will have her hands too full if occupied in the defence of Austria and Turkey together. France in Savoy and in Syria, Russia lining Gallicia with her troops, and pushing on to the Pruth, will be at hand to divide the spoil. And where shall we be?

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Saturday Evening.

At last the weather has proved seasonable, and though, if anything, it has erred in this case on the side of severity, one is glad not to part from the good year 1860 with a continuing grudge. Sharp, clear, hale, and bright have been the days before Christmas, and though the ground, like cakes of the period, is frosted over, there is something inspiriting in the air, and on every side monster preparations for Christmas cheer have been observable. For days past, shelves and benches in all the shops literally groaned under the superincumbent weight of good things; the fronts of green grocers' houses became very bowers, with the festoons of holly, ivy, and mistletoe; and so many tons' weight of meat were displayed in butchers' stalls, that if cows and bullocks yet afield could only have witnessed the sight, they would have tried in sheer despair to migrate with the birds. Some of the cattle, indeed, were not allowed to depart, for turkeys well packed in hampers, and fettered down with sausages, have poured into the metropolis in such numbers within the week that the Parcels' Delivery Company, and numberless carriers, could not make head against the tide, and were compelled to work hard on Sunday to clear off the arrears. The sudden advent of frost and snow added to the difficulty; as I had reason to know in the case of my particular hamper, which I did not receive till 12 o'clock at night, and would not have obtained even then, but for its being carried three or four miles by a special messenger. The shops, more particularly those in which the younger members of society are interested, were yesterday in a condition which Brother Jonathan would speak of as "a caution" to witness. To say that intending purchasers were four or five deep in front of the counters would be to convey a very feeble idea of the reality. Buyers who are constitutionally slow and hard to please must have had a sad time of it, for, not merely were the attendants unable, from force of circumstances, to devote much time to them, but the unreasoning public opinion in the rere compelled them to "move on," as soon as their requirements had been even colourably complied with. A movement had been set on foot for the general closing of shops and warehouses on Monday, so that those by whom the public is served might have an uninterrupted holiday from Saturday night to Wednesday morning; but it was found impracticable to carry out the idea. There are always people who either choose, or are coerced, to put off making their purchases till the last moment; and as, on the other hand, the receipts on Christmas-eve are enormous, very many of the shopkeepers themselves declared their inability to comply with the suggestion, but promised their assistants a holiday on Wednesday instead. In the Government offices, however, the utmost indulgence that could be granted, consistently with due attention to the requirements of the service, was extended to the employees, only a certain number being retained for the despatch of business of the most urgent importance.

The skating in the parks has been kept up with the greatest vigour, and so frequent were the falls that it almost seemed as if a large proportion of society had suddenly felt it necessary to qualify for the discharge of the functions of Pantaloon. A young urchin who had just come to grief in this way picked himself up, and merely remarking to me, "That was a downer, governor," went cheerily along the next slide. As usual a number of accidents occurred, and the energy and promptitude of the Royal Humane Society's men were again apparent; but I have not heard of any instance in which a fatal termination ensued. A novel kind of skate is just now in full favour, with which the wearer, instead of sliding along, as sailors would say, on "an even keel," runs on a couple of wheels cunningly concealed. This invention has long been known, and used for stage purposes, but it has only just issued into the open air. As long as the skater keep his legs all is well; but woe to him if he gets "a downer."

Apropos of Christmas I may mention that a slight clerical hitch occurred at one of the cathedrals. A functionary high in office, wishing to serve a friend, as well as to improve the occasion, forwarded an announcement to the newspapers that a popular divine would preach at the afternoon service on Christmas Day. Subsequently attention was called to the fact that it was unusual for service to be performed at the hour named on Christmas Day, although quite in accordance with the ordinary routine on Sundays, and the announcement was, consequently, held to be unauthorised. The popular preacher aforesaid contended that "faith ought to be kept with the public;" but the other clergymen did not seem by any means as anxious as himself for a special service. Finally, it was conveyed to the rev. gentleman that "he might preach if he liked, but that there would be no vicars choral," which, of course, put an end to the controversy.

In the discussion which is daily occupying a column of the *Times'* English exclusiveness has a capital opportunity of exhibiting itself. That an Irish battalion should be imported in *globo* into the Royal Regiment of Artillery, except on the understanding that all the commissions are to be given to English officers, is an outrage not to be tolerated. If a Wellington or a Napier will insist, now and then, on forcing himself into the service in spite of all the preliminary difficulties with which he is beset, his intrusion may be tolerated for the sake of the lustre which the particular corps derives from the fame of his services. But to bring in 600 men and a proportionate number of officers, "all Irish," at one fell swoop, is an act of barbarity of which even the Horse Guards itself, bad as its reputation is in military circles, could not have been thought capable. To mere outsiders—men who are not artillery officers, and never likely to be—it would seem that the primary object in all cases is, or ought to be, efficiency. It is a fact beyond dispute that wherever, during the period of their embodiment, "the gallant Tips" made their appearance, they were universally hailed as the crack regiment of the garrison. I shall never forget, on the occasion of the Peace Proclamation, their splendid appearance as they swept through Sackville-street, in presence of the Viceroy, throwing into the shade line regiments, many of them with veterans in their ranks. The character of this corps slander itself never ventured to assail, and English writers would have been but too happy to put their finger on the spot in its fair fame had any such existed. It was always, I repeat, essentially a first-class regiment, and when the period of disembodiment could no longer be delayed, I do not wonder that the Duke of Cambridge should have made an anxious effort to retain its services on another footing. On the contrary, I honour him for his discrimination in so doing. Artillery corps, more particularly along our coast line, are as essential to our existence as a nation as the air we breathe, and they are the very hardest to create, for the simple reason that the artillery drill is superadded to all that the other regiments are obliged to learn. Yet the with knowledge that this regiment has volunteered en masse to serve the Queen, and with its merits tested by the high standard of proficiency which it has always maintained, English officers coolly say, that it should be dismembered and scattered to the winds, because they are not allowed to hold [illegible] of promotion.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR, CHRISTMAS DAY.

The Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Louis of Hesse, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the Domestic Household, attended Divine service this morning, in the Private Chapel.

The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor performed the service, and administered the Holy Sacrament.

The Duchess of Kent and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen visited the Queen to-day, and took luncheon.

The Duke and Duchess of Atholl have left the St. George's Hotel.

The Earl of Yarborough, who is staying at Brighton, is stated to be in a weak state of health. His lordship has never wholly recovered from the alarming accident which he met with in his yacht, the Zoe, which foundered off the east coast about three years since.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon are entertaining a select circle at the Grove, Herts.

The Earl and Countess of Winchilsea and Lady Florence Paget have left the St. George's Hotel.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have a select circle assembled at Broadlands.

Viscount Valletorte, M.P., has left Farrance's Hotel, for Mount-Edgcumbe, Devon.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF MEXBOROUGH.—The Earl of Mexborough died on Tuesday, at the residence of Colonel the Hon. James Lindsay, M.P., in Portman-square, after a short illness. The late Right Hon. John Savile, Earl of Mexborough, of Lifford, County Donegal, Viscount Pollington of Ferns, and Baron Pollington of Longford, in the peerage of Ireland, was only son of James, second Earl, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Mr. John Stephenson, of East Burnham, Bucks. He was born July 3, 1783, and married August 29, 1807, Lady Anne Yorke, eldest daughter of Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke, by whom, who survives his lordship, he leaves surviving issue three sons and a daughter—namely, Viscount Pollington (now Earl of Mexborough), the Hon. and Rev. Philip Yorke Savile, the Hon. Charles Stuart Savile, and Lady Sarah, married to Colonel the Hon. James Lindsay, M.P., of the Grenadier Guards. The deceased nobleman is succeeded in the family honours by his eldest son, John Charles George Viscount Pollington, born June 4, 1810, and married February 24, 1842, to Lady Rachel Walpole, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Orford, who died 21st June, 1854, and by whom he has an only son, John Horace, born in 1843. The present peer was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, at which university he graduated M.A. in 1830. In 1831 he was returned to Parliament for Gatton, and represented Pontefract in the House of Commons from 1835 to 1847. The Earl and Countess of Warwick, the Dowager Countess of Caledon, the Marchioness of Waterford, Lady Stuart de Rothesay, Colonel and Lady Sarah Lindsay, and other families of rank, are placed in mourning by the decease of his lordship.

Captain Sir Leopold M'Clintock, R.N. has arrived in town from London. We are happy to say that our distinguished fellow-countryman is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and has quite recovered the fatigues of his late expedition.

The Hon. Francis and Mrs. Prittie have left Dublin for The Lodge, Clonmel.

Admiral Studdert, Mrs. Studdert, and family left Pells on Wednesday last, for Tynemouth, Northumberland, to spend the winter with their son-in-law, G. Redmayne, Esq.

LANDLORD GENEROSITY.—Col. and Lady Grace Vandeleur have, with their usual liberality, ordered a plentiful supply of beef to be distributed to the families of the workmen engaged on their domain.

LADY HEADLEY.—The Christmas charities of Lady Headley have become famous, but on this present anniversary they have surpassed in munificence those of any previous time, and in meat, clothing, and money distributed, without any sectarian distinction, many hundred pounds have been expended.

THEATRE ROYAL—THE PANTOMIMES.

Perhaps one of the most difficult, and, at the same time, important, of the multifarious duties that devolve on a theatrical manager is the selection of a composition to be presented by him to the public as a Christmas pantomime. A great variety of elements must enter into his calculations when about to determine which of the numerous subjects presented before him is the most likely to win the approval of that heterogeneous combination yclept the public, whose dissimilar tastes and opinions in such matters he is bound to consider. To the performance of this delicate duty, Mr. Harris brought several qualifications—sound judgment, good taste, and well-studied experience of those whom, as a manager, he was anxious to please; and, now that the ordeal of "boxing night" is passed, we believe we may congratulate him upon that success which is so precious to one in his position. "Jack the Giant Killer, or Harlequin King Arthur and ye Knights of ye Round Table," has been launched upon its Irish career with all the attainable splendour and every conceivable accessary that could ensure what it has met with—an approving reception from a Dublin audience. A Christmas pantomime is a strange admixture of gorgeous display, extreme absurdities, startling incidents, small points, and petty tricks, which do not entertain the intellect, but find passing favour with the imagination, and appeal to the sense of the ridiculous. To youthful minds, therefore, a pantomime is dazzling and mirthful, and never loses an interest for the grave *paterfamilias* or dignified matron. It is a happy idea, when composing such a production, to engraft it upon the plot, and interweave it with the incidents, of some story which seized upon and charmed the young mind, and the memory of which lives through the busiest and most chequered life. Who has not read of the great deeds of that mythical individual, "Jack the Giant Killer?" and who will not be glad of an opportunity to see them renewed in graphic action upon the stage of the Theatre Royal?

The crowding, the animation, and the noise of "boxing night" were never more thoroughly realised than on the one which has just passed over. Wherever the eye turned, the house presented a dense assemblage of cheerful faces, and the joyous spirit of Christmas time everywhere prevailed. The first piece did not receive close attention, and there did not appear to be much regret when the curtain fell upon the last scene. If any existed, it was instantly dispelled by the wand of Mr. Levy, which invoked the opening strains of one of the most beautiful overtures it has ever been our happiness to hear. The overture and music have been composed, selected, and arranged by the talented leader of the orchestra, who, in providing this musical treat, has added another to his many claims for public approbation. In his choice selections he has not neglected to avail himself of our native music. The burlesque opening, &c., were written by H. J. Byron, Esq., and first produced at the Princess's Theatre last Christmas. Mr. Wm. Glover and Mr. Charles Parker painted the scenery. The machinery and mechanical changes are by Messrs. Drummond and Bath; masks, tricks, and properties by Messrs. Bradwell and Estor, and the dresses by Mr. Freeman and Miss Moran. When, at length the wished for raising of the curtain took place, the audience were at once introduced to the humble abode of that wondrous "little ladde who lived a long time back, and whose Christian name was Jack," and to the veritable destroyer of giants himself. Not, however, in a very conquering position, but quietly ensconced in bed. Supposing him once to have had an existence, he could not have been a smarter or more wonderful fellow than he is represented in this pantomime by Mrs. Burkinshaw, to whom this leading and important part has been wisely assigned. Jack's comical-looking old mother (Mr. King) calls on him to get up, and disturbs his dreamings of his lady love and the giants. "Queen Bee" (Miss Edwards), the good genius of the pantomime, which, like all other pantomimes, illustrates the struggle between good and evil, and ends as it should, in the triumph of the former—this good queen enters disguised in a shabby cloak, which after a while disappears, and reveals her splendid fairy attire. In obedience to a wave of her wand, Jack's cottage vanishes, and he finds himself amidst the surpassing splendour of the "Queen Bee's" "Home of Perpetual Sweets," in which a grand ballet is introduced. In the Hall of Honeycombs he is sumptuously entertained in the most fairylike style; and, having been presented with the cap of knowledge, the seven-league boots, and the sword of sharpness, he receives his mission to exterminate the giants. After this he indulges himself in, and entertains the audience with, some capital comic songs. The fourth scene is a winter landscape, the view of which is broken by the exterior of the "Good King Arthur Tavern," and here the audience meet with the being about whom all the subsequent contention arises, and who, of course, according to good old historic precedent, commencing with the fair Grecian Helen, could be none other than a handsome young "damsel, whose eyes speak volumes," "Sybil" (Miss E. Brock). Other personages present themselves in this scene—"King Arthur" (Mr. Holstein), his "Knights," "a round dozen," the "Innkeeper" (Mr. D'Oyley), &c. The "Giant Gorgibuster" (Mr. Frank Huntley) also appears, and would unquestionably be the prize beast at any show of over-fed animals of his species that could well be imagined. It is difficult to believe, but it is, nevertheless, the fact, that he is enamoured of the little "Sybil," whom he succeeds in carrying off, to the dismay of her parents and the whole village. As all that great men desire is an opportunity to prove their greatness, the fates are kind to "Jack," for at this crisis he opportunely arrives, and promises "King Arthur" the rescue of "Sybil." In disguise "Jack" obtains admission to the residence of the giant, where everything is on a gigantic scheme. The long pending combat ensues, and "Gorgibuster" is slain, but his big brothers are about to annihilate "Jack," when he invokes the "Fairy Queen" to his aid. Virtue and innocence triumph, and all are transformed to the "Halls of Dazzling Light." A transformation scene of surpassing beauty is here presented, and we cannot speak of it in terms sufficiently eulogistic. It has been painted by Mr. W. Glover, and is an unerring evidence of artistic genius. The artist was called before the audience, and also Mr. Harris and Mr. Granby, who were repeatedly applauded for the magnificent spectacle which they, by their joint efforts, were enabled to present. The harlequinade here commenced, and Clown, Pantaloon, and Co., actively entered on business. "Harlequin," Mr. C. Rowella; "Clown," Mr. Buck; "Pantaloon," Mr. J. Beckingham; "Columbine," Miss Fanny Brown. The Columbine is a graceful and accomplished dancer, and is likely to be a favourite. Harlequin is agile, and always in the right place. We will say of Clown, and his luckless colleague, Pantaloon, that they are sprightly, and do their utmost to amuse. They would be much more amusing if they relied somewhat more on their own frolic and fun, which, doubtless, is innate in them, and adhered less to the conventional and prescribed form for pantomime feats. Nevertheless, they are most amusing, and almost convulsed the audience with laughter. The transformations in the comic department are numerous, and of a most ingenious character. They have been contrived with admirable skill, and the result in each case was most successful. The departments of the commercial world which are introduced were admirably burlesqued, and Clown and Pantaloon were permitted to pursue their predatory inclinations at will, the police being utterly baffled by their ingenuity. The dresses are handsome and costly, particularly of the corps de ballet, who during the pantomime perform several graceful dances. The tableau is a specimen of scenic grandeur and effect worthy the prestige of the Theatre Royal. Neptune is represented in the early morning, riding in his chariot upon the ocean, attended by several sea nymphs, hovering around the chariot. Some are suspended in the air in the most graceful attitudes. Upon a close inspection they can be identified as members of the corps de ballet, but by what effort of art they are placed in this position we are unable to say. Some of the principal scenes are shown in a perfect empyrean of liquid light, and the effect produced is dazzling and beautiful. We have no hesitation in pronouncing the pantomime to be successful in all its details.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.—The Yesterday evening the Christmas pantomime, entitled "The Devil's Punchbowl, or Harlequin King Tiney, and the Fairy Knights of the Olden Time," was presented at this theatre for the eighth time. As our readers are aware, the enterprising lessee adopted the somewhat novel—we hope successful—experiment of anticipating all other Christmas festivities, and introducing Clown, Harlequin, and Pantaloon into the world more than a week before their legitimate time. It might reasonably have been expected that by this means a good deal of that charm which hangs round "boxing night" was dispelled, but the result was far otherwise. The pantomime itself, which, from first to last, is a decided success, and one of the best arranged, best fitted, best mounted, and best acted which has been produced by Mr. Webb for many years, was performed last night before a house crowded to its utmost limits. After a very pleasing medley overture, selected, composed, and arranged by Mr. Connolly, the curtain rises upon scene the first.

The plot in every pantomime is rather a matter of secondary consideration. So long as its individual scenes present a sufficient share of the grotesque, it is not of such consequence what connexion exists between them. Very few persons are so deeply absorbed and interested in tracing the fate of a pantomimic hero as to contest the justice of the punishment or reward his mistakes and follies meet with from the magic fairy, when she transforms him into a dancing harlequin, or a mischievous clown, for the rest of his days. The author of the "Devil's Punchbowl" is Mr. Duggan of this city, who has on more than one occasion written capital pantomimes for the Queen's Theatre. The plot which he has taken is original and amusing. Much of its action depends upon the influence which the "social evil"—whiskey—exercises upon the society we are introduced to, and, indeed, the chief character is a spirit deriving his appellation from that liquor. The scene is laid in the beautiful Lakes of Killarney, where his Satanic Majesty is supposed to hold sway over the intoxicating "fire-water" in his bowl. The pantomime commences by moonlight, and discovers the Punchbowl and a "practical still" at work. This seems to be modelled upon the witch scene in Macbeth, and is an admirable burlesque of the incantation of the weird sisters. The "Hag of Evil" (Mr. G. Saunders) is brewing the element which is to perform so important a part in the accomplishment of her designs. It is at once perceived that she cherishes no very friendly feelings towards the human race, whom she looks upon as animals of a very inferior order. The "Spirit of Whiskey" (Mr. Maccabe), after considerable boiling, is at length created, and makes his appearance upon summons. He is presented with a magic flask of potteen, and, assuming the name of "Pat the Rowler," sets forth on his errand to use his influence with "Dermott M'Dermott" (Mr. M'Dermott), who is in the meshes of affection with a young maiden of the lakes, named "Kathleen Turniptop" (Mrs. Webster). While this war of the spirits is going forward, "King Tiney," the monarch of the fairy knights (Miss Weir), determines to befriend "Dermott," and counteract the effects of the "Spirit of Whiskey." He comes disguised to his cottage by the lakes, and endows him with "three good wishes," and advice to use them wisely. The scene changes to the heights of Killarney, with a transparent view of the bottom of the lake, and "King Tiney" summons from the depths of the waters, in warlike array, all the fairy troops of the great "O'Donoghoe," to give battle to "Evil," and win triumphant victory for "Dermott's" love. Immediately appear one hundred "knights of the olden time," impersonated by children of from six to eight years of age, dressed in brilliant apparel. They enter and go off with martial chorus, trumpets, drums, and spirit-stirring music. Scene 3 introduces "Kathleen," who is presented by "O'Donoghoe" with a magic lily, whose special charm is to "defend her affections." Her parents are, of course, strongly opposed to her alliance with Dermott, whose poverty is his only sin. It so happens, however, that while certain sports and games are going on on the hills of Killarney, where he and his fair one have met, "Pat, the Rowler," alias "Whiskey," appears amongst them carrying a money-bag, labelled "a million." Dermott uses his first "wish," and the result is, that a million of money comes to his hand. "Whiskey" and he "toss" for the lot, and the former loses. The Fiery Spirit then produces the magic flask; Dermott drinks, succumbs to its influence, and all his money disappears. He has two more wishes in store, so he desires its return, and straightway it comes back. While he is thus engaged, "Whiskey," having stupified his victim, makes away with "Kathleen," and the scene changes to a nook in the country, where they are both found. The magic lily, however, preserves "Kathleen" from hurt or harm until the "Hag of Evil" comes forth, and waving a serpent's head, destroys its effect, and gives back to "Whiskey" the powers he had lost. The family of the "Turniptops" having missed their daughter, come out in search of her and meet the hag, who changes the atmosphere of spring into winter, to cool their excitement. Here "Dermott" uses his last "wish," and the mild air is brought back by "King Tiney." A grand assault and battery is then made by "O'Donoghoe," "King Tiney," and his troops upon the "Castle of Mischief," the seat of the "Hag of Evil," to wreak vengeance upon her for her many crimes, and this her last offence, in planning the abduction of "Kathleen." The attack proves successful, and the happy pair, after many vicissitudes and troubles, are brought once more together. The most summary jurisdiction is then exercised by the magic fairy, who transforms his characters into Clown (Herr Deani), Harlequin (Mr. M'Dermott), Columbine (Miss Merriton), and Pantaloon (Mr. Appleby), with their accompanying Sprites (the brothers Ridley). The effect created by the military manœuvrings of the hundred knights, cavalry and foot, is exceedingly good. Mr. Webb has spared neither trouble nor expense in equipping the Lilliputian warriors in perfect and dazzlingly bright uniforms. The scene which brings them on the stage is certainly the best in the pantomime. The tricks, transformations, and comic business generally are well arranged, and never flag in amusement. The Clown is full of frolic, and Pantaloon as mopish and dreamy a character as could be desired. His sufferings at the hands of his inseparable companion are innumerable, and provoke peals of laughter. Harlequin, however, does not dance as much as his nature requires, but his graceful Columbine supplies all his defects. A very clever young lad, Master Nerney, is well introduced into one these comic scenes, in the costume of "Peter Polt," the famous character of Mr. Harry Widdicombe. Master Nerney's imitation of the latter's voice, gesture, and general *personnel*, could not have been more perfect. It drew down very warm applause, and created great laughter. We understand that the abilities of this young gentleman, in the imitation line, are varied, and that he can personify with accuracy the style of any actor he has ever seen. If this be so, he is indeed, a very useful adjunct to the pantomime. Altogether we congratulate Mr. Webb on the success which seems likely to follow the spirit and enterprise he has manifested in pre-

ducing this admirable pantomime. It is sure to attract crowded houses of juveniles, as well as many of those of a larger growth, who are philosophic enough to confess themselves children all through the holidays.

MR. HENRY SMITH AND MADAME WILLIAMS.

The combined attraction of Mr. Smith's diorama and Madame Williams' vocal entertainment is well calculated to contribute its quota of enjoyment to the Christmas holiday folks. We have before called attention to the beauty and accuracy of the scenic representations given in this diorama. Madame Williams' clever impersonation of characters, as well as her really finished style of singing songs appropriate to them, have also been referred to favourably in these columns. We are happy that both these entertainments are now united in one which forms a most attractive and agreeable addition to the other festivities of the season.

The Church.

ECCLESIASTICAL, COLLEGIATE, AND SCHOLASTIC PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN ENGLAND.

Bigsby, Rev Henry Julian, M A, Wadham College, Oxford, to St Thomas P C, Southborough, Kent; val £153 with residence.

Cameron, Rev Jonathan Henry Lovett, M A, Trinity College, Cambridge, to Shoreham V, Kent; val £371 with residence.

De Castro, Rev Francis William, B A, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, to Westborough w Dry Doddington C, Lincolnshire.

Hartley, Rev John, to New Church-in-Pendle, C, Lancashire.

Hopwood, Rev William, B A, St John's College, Cambridge, to St Philip C, Salford, Lancashire.

Hutt, Rev William W… …Wayman, M A, Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, to Hockwold R w Wilton V, Norfolk; val £530 with residence.

Kitching, Rev Robert, M A, St Catharine's College, Cambridge, to Westow V, Yorkshire; val £173 with residence.

Neville, Rev Henry Ralph, M A, University College, Oxford (P C of Great Yarmouth), to an Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Norwich.

Ogle, Rev James Ambrose, M A, Brasenose College, Oxford (V of Sedgeford), to be Dean Rural of Heacham, dio Norwich.

Thartell, Rev Alexander, M A, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge (R of Oxburgh w Foulden), to be Dean Rural for part of the Deanery of Cranwich, dio Norwich.

Vance, Rev Richard, M A, Trinity College, Dublin, to Ravensfield, P C, Yorkshire; val £150.

LICENSED TO CURACIES.

By the Bishop of London—The Revds Frederick Arnold, B A, Christ Church, Oxford, to St Gabriel's, Pimlico; John James Coxhead, B A, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to St Clement Danes, Strand; Philip Smith Duval, B A, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to St James', Piccadilly; John Worgan Festing, B A, Trinity College, Cambridge, to Christ Church, Westminster; John Richard Green, B A, Jesus College, Oxford, to St Barnabas, King-square, Goswell-road; Frederick Arthur Cecil Lillingston, B A, Trinity College, Dublin, to St John's, Deptford; Charles Richardson Jervis Pearson, King's College, London, to Bromley St Leonard's, Bow; Edward Hallett Todd, B A, Worcester College, Oxford, to All Saints', Blackheath; George Warlow, B A, St John's College, Cambridge, to Christ Church, Lee; William Thomas Thornhill Webber, B A, Pembroke College, Oxford, to Chiswick; Philip Cameron Wodehouse, B A, Exeter College, Oxford, to Teddington.

BENEFICES AND APPOINTMENTS VACANT.

RECTORIES.

Buckhorn-Weston, Dorset; dio Salisbury; val £360 with residence; pat Lady Stapleton; Rev J H L Cameron, prom.

Choiderton, West, Wilts; dio Salisbury; val £225 with residence; pats Oriel College, Oxford; Rev J Fraser, resigned.

VICARAGES.

Bugthorpe, co and dio York; val £111; pat Archbishop of York; Rev R Kitching, prom.

Canterbury, St. Margaret; val £97; pat Archdeacon of Canterbury; Rev J C Franks, resigned.

CURACIES.

Nonington, Kent; dio Canterbury.
Tarporley, co and dio Chester.
Thetford, Cambridgeshire; dio Ely.

THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER AND HIS CLERGY.—The Bishop of Rochester, in his charge, delivered at his recent primary visitation, strongly remarked on the tendency of the clergy to indulge in too great developments of beard and whisker, and also censured their attendance at cricket or archery matches. There has been some murmuring at this, and the Rev. A. Watson, "temporary curate" of Coggeshall, Essex, has manfully spoken out against what he evidently considers as an attempt at episcopal tyranny. The rev. gentleman, in a recent speech, expresses a hope that neither the Bishop of Rochester nor any other bishop will again interfere with the duties of the barber, and that the clergy may never again be called upon to listen to a charge making it a sin to pick up a cricket ball and throw it at the wickets, or to catch up a bow and arrow at an archery meeting. The clergy and laity were not, he added, the slaves of bishops, and must not allow them to become barbers, or interfere in that in which they had no concern! It is laughable enough that while General Pennefather was denouncing the hirsute movement in the camp at Aldershott, a bishop should also deem it necessary to fulminate against its progress in the peaceful ranks of the clergy.

CHRISTMAS CHARITIES.

The inmates of the Night Asylum, Bow-street, were supplied on Christmas night with a plentiful supper, consisting of beef, mutton, bread, beer, and milk. Some of the committee attended and distributed the supper.

Ragged School Dormitory and Industrial Home for Boys, Chancery lane—The annual practice of giving the inmates of this house an entertainment at Christmas was observed on Tuesday, the committee having provided a substantial meat dinner for [illegible] with feelings of gratitude and happiness. The lads had made suitable preparation for this event by decorating the dinner rooms tastefully with holly and ivy, introducing very ingeniously the names of their principal patrons, including those of Saurin, Flood, Preston, &c., amidst the wreaths, which presented a pleasing effect on the well whitewashed walls. The dinner was served at four o'clock, when a busy scene ensued; appetites, whetted by a twelve months' abstinence from such fare, did ample justice to the good cheer that was now disappearing with marvellous rapidity, notwithstanding the prospect of Mrs. Mark Saurin's plum-puddings, provided as usual by the kindness of that benevolent lady, which soon followed the fate of the other viands. Dinner over, grace was harmoniously sung by the boys; then each friend was successively named by one or other of the lads, which drew forth volleys of applause from the happy youths, after which the National Anthem was sung, when the assembled visitors took their departure, leaving the merry group in charge of their superintendent, who had prepared other entertainment for them during the rest of the evening.

Thanks.

From the Committee of the New Molyneux Asylum for Blind Females:—Right Hon Lord Blayney, £10; Mrs Gregory, £2; Rev B Blacker, £1; Hugh O'Reilly, Esq., £1; Lord De Freyne, £1; J Manning, Esq, £1; Rev B H Banner, £1; Rev Dr F Gregg, £5; Rev Wm C Magee, £5; Rev John Pim, £1; Rev F Fitzpatrick, £1; Mrs Gerrard (second collection), £5 15s; Paul Askin, Esq, £1; Rev J C Hudson, £1 2s; Miss Lea, £1; Miss Gibton, £1.

From the Committee of the Rathfarnham and Roundtown General Relief Fund, to the Lord Justice of Appeal, for £3; Alderman Atkinson, £2; H L Allen, Esq; E Blackburne, Esq; W K Clay, Esq; Wm George Daniell, G Deane, Esq, J P; Rev L Dowdall, part of Lord Chancellor's donation; J W Elwin, Esq; R H Frith, Esq, C E; T Gerrard, Esq, J P; S Gerrard, Esq, J P; E P Gribbon, Esq, C E; Right Hon J Hatchell, Wm Hayes, Esq; P Jones, Esq; J H M'Cann, Esq; L Studdert, LL D; Mrs Tottenham, Mrs Denis Tottenham, and Joshua Watson, Esq, £1 each; P Mason, Esq; — Ryan, Esq; and W Vincent, Esq, 10s; and Miss Hanna, 5s. Total, £25 15s, to give to 528 persons the smallest requisite of coal and meal, which costs weekly £28. Further aid from the wealthy residents is, therefore, earnestly solicited to keep these destitute people alive.

From the Rev. Frederick Fitzgerald to a Friend (T W A) for £2; the Archdeacon of Dublin, £2; Captain Isacke, Woodview, £1; Rev H H Dickinson, £1; Mrs Tabuteau, Simmonscourt, £1; Miss King, Merrion-square North, £1; Rev T O'Mahony, £1; Edward Wright, Esq, LL D, Donnybrook, £1; Benjamin Williamson, Esq, F T C D, 10s; "Ringsend," 2s 6d, "a Friend to the Poor, £1; Colonel O'Neill, 10s; Hedges Eyre Chatterton, Esq, Q C, £1; Henry St George Edwards, Esq, £1; "One who has been sometimes in want himself," 5s; Wm Forde, Esq, 10s; a Lady (F K), 5s; John Casey, Esq, 10s; Miss Courtney, Baggot street, £1, for the poor of Ringsend, over 100 families of whom are in a very destitute state.

Rev H Vere White to Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq, £10 10s, for the Poor of Swift's Ally district; from Edmond Lawless, Esq, £1, for charitable purposes.

The Rev H Burdett thankfully acknowledges, per Mrs Inglis, the receipt of £4, from the Irish Reformation Society, in aid of Newbliss Church Education School, county Monaghan.

The Rev Loftus T Shire, for the following additional contributions towards the fund being raised for the deserving poor of Rathmines District, by means of a Christmas tree and bazaar held on the 20th inst. and to be resumed (D V) on January 2nd, at 12 o'clock noon—admittance free:—Mrs Gumley (Mrs Quilton per Mrs R North) and W P Fletcher, Esq, £1 each; Mrs Allen, per Mrs Thorn, Mrs A Gray, Mr Pillar, Mr Sutherland's children, Miss Robinson, Mrs Richardson (Miss Newport per Mrs Kellett), Mrs Chambré (Mr Wilks per Mrs Swan), Mrs Fox, Dr Pope, Mrs Mockler (Mrs Owens and Mrs Atkinson per Mrs Mockler) 5s each; Mrs Box per Miss Bradley, 2s 6d; Mrs Read (Up Ter) 2s 6d; Mr Selwood per Mr J R Hunt, 2s 6d; Mrs Somers per Mrs Wright, 2s 6d; Mrs Ringland, 2s; and per Mrs Oulton, 2s; Captain G A Elliott, 1s.

The Rev Thomas Kingston most thankfully acknowledges the receipt of £3 from his Grace the Archbishop, for bread, meat, and blankets, for distribution amongst the poor of St. James' Parish.

Mendicity Institution—The Managing Committee thankfully acknowledge having received from R M Bland, Esq, Dublin Castle, £1; Mr Walsh, Usher's-quay, £1; W R Stephens, Esq, Blackhall-place, 10s for the dinner; John Maturin, Esq, 5s for do; Mr Mooney, 7, Great Charles-street, 10s for do; Mr Wright, Leeds Woollen Hall, contents of his box, 6s 10d; and from Mrs Fannin, Leeson-street, three prime sheep.

Rev J C Erck for £5 2s 3d, for Local Coal Fund, being the amount of a collection in Kilbride Church, Bray, on the 25th instant.

Rev J Hunter Monahan—A W C, £1; A Friend, per W Graham, Esq, 5s; T H White, Esq, £1; Anonymous, £1; A Lady, £1—for the poor of St Michan's parish.

The Army.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

The following important document has just been issued:—

"War-Office, Dec. 8, 1860.

"Memorandum for Commanding Officers of Volunteer Corps.

"The Secretary of State for War has recently had under his consideration the reports of the various inspections that have been made of the Volunteer Corps of all arms throughout the kingdom; and, while expressing his great satisfaction at the high degree of efficiency attained by many of these corps, and the considerable progress made by the majority of them in their drill, especially at the amount of time, labour, and attention which many officers have bestowed on the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of their duties, he feels bound also to observe that to a great portion of those officers who have not before served continued study and an increased knowledge of their duties appears to be essential, if they desire to prove themselves fit for the important commands with which they have been entrusted.

"As regards non-attendance at drills, the Secretary of State requests the attention of officers to the 8th clause of the Act 44 George III., cap. 54, which specifies the minimum number of drills at which attendance is necessary to render them effective.

"The Secretary of State feels it to be his duty to all the Volunteer Corps to secure to them, as far as is possible, the advantage which so many already enjoy of efficient officers thoroughly versed in their drill and duties.

"The high degree of intelligence possessed by the great body of the Volunteers renders it especially necessary that all their officers should be well acquainted with their duties, and it is impossible that an officer who has not a competent knowledge how to command and instruct his men can long maintain his influence and authority over them, even if supported by the weight of local position and connections, while it is evident that in the event of the Volunteer force being called out for actual service, the place of the incompetent officer would have immediately to be supplied by a person fit to command.

"The adjutant of a battalion of Volunteers is charged with its instruction, and he is held responsible, under the officer commanding, for the efficiency upon parade of the officers, unless it is shown that they have neglected to avail themselves of his services.

"The Secretary of State for War hopes, therefore, that the officers of Volunteers will do their utmost in this respect to support the adjutants of their respective battalions.

"DE GREY AND RIPON."

DEATH.—On the 24th September, at Corosal, Honduras, from yellow fever, after an illness of nine days, William Decion Carbery, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon 3rd West India Regiment, aged 25 years, third son of William Carbery, Esq., J.P., Green Park, county Cork.

The Navy.

In consequence of the activity now observable in the shipbuilding department of Chatham Dockyard, and the exertions which are being made for the completion of those vessels … now on the stocks which are ordered to be brought forward for launching, orders have been issued for the whole of the mechanics and labourers employed in the steam sawing mills at the dockyard to work extra hours, both morning and evening, in order that no delay may be occasioned in furnishing the timber required in the shipwright department. The following line-of-battle and other screw steamers are now building in the dockyard, several of which are in a very forward state, and will be shortly ready for launching—viz., the Bulwark, 91, 800-horse power, about half completed; the Royal Oak, 91, 800-horse power, only recently commenced, but already … making considerable progress; the Undaunted, 51, 600-horse power, completed, and waiting to be launched on the 1st of January; the Belvidera, 51, 600-horse power, a sister frigate to the Undaunted, commenced a few months since; the Rattlesnake, 20, 400-horse power, one of the improved screw corvettes designed by Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, the late Surveyor of the Navy, and about one-half finished; the Reindeer, 17, 200-horse power, one of the last vessels commenced in this dockyard; and the Myrmidon, 4, 200-horse power, just put in frame. In addition to the above ships, the line-of-battle ship Bombay, 91, built in the East Indies, is in dock, being lengthened and converted into a screw steamer, and the large sailing frigate Arethusa, 51, is in the adjoining dock undergoing the same process. The Isis, 44, sailing ship, is lying alongside the dockyard wall, being fitted for a coalship for the African coast; and the Trincomalee, 26, undergoing the necessary alterations to adapt her for a training ship for the Naval Coast Volunteers, at Sunderland. The Linnet, 5, 200-horse power, is being completed afloat for the second-class steam reserve.

The Constabulary.

Constable Harty has been appointed to the charge of the Cooreclare station. More than once we had the satisfaction of chronicling the good opinion of the public in favour of this active, meritorious officer. His service at this important station and thoroughfare will, we feel confident, be distinguished by the same energy, forbearance, and discrimination that earned for him the cordial esteem of the inhabitants of this town.—*Kilrush Gazette.*

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

THE RUMOURED CESSION OF VENETIA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says it is currently reported that England and France have come to an understanding with regard to Venetia, and that a joint commission will shortly be sent to Vienna, urging the cession of Venetia without territorial recompense.

NEAPOLITAN MILITARY SERVICE.

NAPLES, DEC. 25TH.—The individuals belonging to the classes 1857, '58, '59, and 1860, have been called to military service. Those who have been sent home are to be in readiness to resume military service when required.

FRANCE.

The *Journal des Debats* animadverts on the inexplicable policy of France, and earnestly advocates the withdrawal of the French fleet from Gaeta.

It is reported that the Emperor's address on New Year's Day will be eminently pacific. The Nuncio being absent, the Russian Ambassador will be spokesman.

AUSTRIA.

The Venice correspondent of the *Times* says that Count Reichberg is likely to retain his post for some time longer, as the Count is desirous of avoiding the appearance of having yielded to the pressure of public opinion.

DEMAND FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE AUSTRIAN CONCORDAT.

The *Pays* says the Austrian Council of Ministers at Vienna has decided on demanding from the Pope the complete abolition of the Concordat. Negociations to that effect have been opened with Rome.

HUNGARY.

The accounts from Hungary are exceedingly unfavourable. No taxes are paid.

HOMICIDE IN THE NORTH.

LONDONDERRY, WEDNESDAY.—About 11 o'clock last night a drunken row took place at a short distance from the city, which resulted in the almost instantaneous death of a young man, named Bernard Hagan, from a gunshot wound. Six persons are in custody, awaiting the examination at the inquest, which takes place at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Board of Trade Returns for the month ending 30th of November, and the 11th month shows the same date, have appeared. The returns for the month exhibit a slight decrease compared with last year. The figures respectively being—£10,757,749 in 1860, against £10,858,101 in 1859. After 11 months a fair increase is exhibited between the 1860 and 1859. The figures are—1860, £123,014,276; 1859, £119,613,485.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—The reported arrival of Garibaldi in Paris is denied.

CAPTAIN SIR LEOPOLD M'CLINTOCK, R.N.—Our illustrious fellow-countryman, Sir Leopold M'Clintock, having arrived in Dublin, we would venture to remind the committee appointed more than twelve months since at the Mansion House, that a fitting opportunity now presents itself for presenting to Sir Leopold in person the service of plate, which we believe has been purchased, as an offering from the Irish Nation, to her distinguished son. Since the meeting that took place at the Mansion House, fresh laurels have been won by Sir Leopold M'Clintock. He has again traversed the desolate regions that lie between Great Britain and North America, *via* Greenland, and has marked the line along which the electric wire can be successfully placed, by means of which the Old and the New World can be permanently united. Additional interest in him has thereby been awakened, and we hope no further time shall be suffered to elapse in conveying to him the testimony of the admiration of his fellow-countrymen.

FIRE.—About a quarter to 7 o'clock yesterday evening, a fire broke out in the confectionery establishment of Messrs. Graham Lemon and Co., Sackville-street. It was discovered by the workmen engaged in the establishment. Property to the amount of about £35 was destroyed, or otherwise injured.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a servant man, in the employment of a gentleman in Stephen's-green, died suddenly. It is supposed that death was caused by disease of the heart. An inquest will be held this day.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE COUNTY WICKLOW.—On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held at Rathnew, before Matthew Hudson Jones, Esq., coroner, on the body of Julia O'Brien, wife to a foreman mason on the line of railway now being constructed between Wicklow and the Wooden-bridge, who came by her death under the following circumstances:—It seems that deceased, a respectable-looking person, about 40 years of age, met some friends on the Saturday evening previous, and insisted upon treating them to some punch at a neighbouring publichouse. Whilst there, her son came in and treated the party to more drink: they then adjourned to have some tea at the house of one of the *convives*. However, the unfortunate deceased, when she came to the door, made an excuse not to go in, and went off, saying she was going to the "Tommy shop," about 200 yards distant, on an almost straight line. It would appear from the evidence that no blame could be attached to her son or other connections for not accompanying her; that though she had been drinking, she was well able to walk and take care of herself; in fact, that it was quite a customary affair. She was next seen, in about fifteen minutes after, by a little boy, in whose house she lodged, sitting crying by the road side, near the "Tommy shop." She said she was much hurt by a fall on the hard, frosty road, but would be all right if she could get home; she desired him to go for Kelly, their apprentice, who was soon found and carried her home on his back; he then seated her on a chair near the wall, and went to his supper in the same room, which he left to look at a row that was going on outside the house; when he returned, in less than five minutes, she was lying on the floor breathing her last; he took her up and laid her on the bed, calling to the other inmates of the house, who, coming in at once, found her quite dead. Kelly stated that he was not alarmed about her in the least, as he had often carried her home drunk before, and that she was subject to fainting fits when she was in liquor. He stated that she lived on the best terms with her family. Dr. Banks, of Wicklow, was in attendance. He had examined the body, and found no external marks of violence; he did not think it necessary to put the county to the expense of a further examination, as it was evident to him that death was caused by the shock of a severe fall, to a system debilitated by long-continued intemperance. Verdict accordingly.—*From a Correspondent.*

ARREST FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.—On Tuesday morning, a person, who passed under the name of Francis Jones, and who was about to open a class for teaching Pitman's phonetic system of shorthand in this town, was arrested on a charge of having embezzled large sums of money belonging to former employers. Some months ago a circular was received at the police-office to the effect that one S. R. Rowe had absconded from Birmingham, taking with him moneys which he had received for the Birmingham Coke and Coal Company, under whom he had held a situation of confidence and trust, and offering a reward of £20 for his apprehension. A search was made, but proved unsuccessful, and nothing more was heard of the matter till Sunday morning last, when a letter was received in town from Birmingham, intimating that a box had been sent from that place to Belfast, directed to Francis Jones, 12, Earl-street, and that the police there believed the person bearing this very common surname would turn out to be the absconding clerk. Inspector Paterson, of the detective force, was immediately dressed up as a carter, and at half-past nine o'clock proceeded with the box to the house indicated by the directions, where he found Jones, and arrested him without difficulty. When in the police-office, the prisoner admitted that his name was Samuel Richard Rowe. An English police-officer arrived on Wednesday to convey him back to Birmingham.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE.—The numerous friends of the Marquis of Downshire will be rejoiced to hear, on the authority of the *Morning Herald*, that "there is no truth whatever" in the various reports that have been current, and which we must, therefore, believe to have originated with some malicious person, who, we hope, may eventually be traced. It is not the first time that extraordinary and groundless rumours have been set afloat concerning the estimable nobleman whose name was so freely used in this matter, and we shall certainly be most willing to lend our assistance in discovering the daring fabricator of this latest fable.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

TRACTARIANISM.—"A London Priest," writing to the *Union*, describes his ministration of private communion as follows:—"I have had an oak box made perfectly plain, thirteen inches long, eight and a half broad, and six deep, with a drawer at the bottom, secured by a pin, and with a brass handle at the back, by which it can be easily carried. In this box are—1, the sacred vessels, of silver, and moderate size; 2, a silver pyx; 3, an ebony cross; 4, two small brass candlesticks and wax tapers; 5, a damask napkin; 6, a silk burse, with silk veils of the colour of the season; 7, a stock of cambric veils and corporal. When I am about to celebrate in a sick room I take the articles required out of the box, close it, cover it with the linen cloth, and proceed to arrange it as an altar."

FRENCH JOURNALISM.—At Paris, on Dec. 21, the following case of a writer paying a journal, instead of the journal paying the writer, was disclosed before the Civic Tribunal:—M. Poujade, formerly French Consul-General at Bucharest, and son-in-law of Prince Ghika, feeling great interest in the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, entered in 1858 into an agreement with M. de Cesena, at that time editor of the *Semaine Politique*, in virtue of which, in return for the payment of 8,000f. down, the latter undertook for a given time to allow him to publish on an average 200 lines in every number of the journal of correspondence, articles, and documents relating to the two Principalities, not to insert anything about the Principalities without his sanction, and, finally, to supply eighty persons, named by him, with copies of the journal gratuitously. It was, however, stipulated that M. de Cesena might relieve himself from the latter obligation by paying M. Poujade 4,000f., and that none of the communications sent by that gentleman should be contrary to French interests or to the policy of the French Government in the Principalities. After a while, M. de Cesena sold the journal to MM. Ganesco and Leymarie, and they changed its title to the *Courrier du Dimanche*, but undertook to execute the agreement. M. Poujade represented to the tribunal that since September, 1859, the agreement had been violated, copies of the journal not having been forwarded regularly to the persons named by him, articles having been inserted without consulting him, and others when sent by him refused insertion, and attacks having even been made on the Ghika family, with which he is connected. He therefore prayed that the agreement be declared at an end, and that M. de Cesena might be condemned to restore to him the 8,000f., and also to pay him another 8,000f. as damages. M. de Cesena submitted that it was MM. Ganesco and Leymarie who were responsible. M. Ganesco, after declaring that he accepted all responsibility in the matter, remarked that he had not received any portion of the 8,000f. in question, and he then went on to show that copies of the journal had been duly sent to the persons named by M. Poujade, and if they had not arrived the fault was with the post-office of the Principalities; that if at one time he had inserted articles about the Principalities without submitting them to M. Poujade, it was because that gentleman was absent, and because it was not possible for the journal to maintain silence on such a subject; and that if he had been obliged to refuse admission to articles sent by that gentleman, it was because they were not in accordance with French interests and policy. M. Ganesco therefore contended that no damages were due, and he offered to pay 4,000f. to be relieved from the obligation of serving gratuitous copies of the journal to M. Poujade's friends. The Tribunal refused to grant the damages demanded, declared the agreement at an end, and ordered M. Ganesco's offer to be accepted.

GARIBALDI.—The one fault Garibaldi has is in being too guileless and pure-minded for this world. He cannot disbelieve people's good professions until their dishonesty is brought home to him by disastrous proofs. There must be a want in his intellect, through which he has not yet learned the lesson, though it only adds to the perfection of his heart, for which all love him so much. A week ago he had a sad disappointment about a wholesale robbery which had been committed by a number of his Calabrian volunteers. He had just been told of it, and had dismissed them from his service, and was breaking his honourable, sensitive heart over it in his own little room, where a friend of his who told us the story went to inform him that the Ministry here had put aside his measures, and were about to substitute others. He told him rather timidly, thinking how it would vex him, to whom they owed everything, to have his authority set at nought; but he was already so cut to the heart about his men having been thieves that he threw himself into his friend's arms, and said, "Let all be done for the good of Italy; do not give a thought to me." Most certainly he is not a diplomatist; if he were he would not be Garibaldi. I dare say there may be five or ten diplomatists in the world, but there is only one Garibaldi. It is just his undiplomatic character which makes him the real hero; but which, also, unfortunately, makes him have no sympathy with, but rather a repulsion against, the secret scheming and long-laid half-avowed trains of Cavour. It is a pity they are not friends; but the nature of the two men precludes the possibility. Cavour, with his worldly wisdom, regards Garibaldi as a tool, convenient to be used as a tool at fitting times. Garibaldi wants everything to be done openly, from an avowed principle, and for an avowed end; and he believes that the right will be protected by Heaven. The one is the ideal of all that worldly wisdom and talent can effect; the other the ideal of all that is morally exalted, all that makes the beauty and soul of chivalry; and they cannot walk together, any more than stars and gas-lamps—the latter being much more practically useful for showing people through the bogs and puddles of man's world; the former more powerful to raise men's hearts and thoughts to a higher tone. I wish I could hear thoughtful men here speak of what the conception of such a character has even already done for the degraded Neapolitans. They are a people quick of apprehension and appreciation. Try to realise the disadvantages they have had. They were never taught about Christ; and to many of them the idea of right for right's sake, and of all that is true, noble, and devoted, has dawned upon them first through Garibaldi, and already worked a kind of regeneration in their feelings and opinions. Do not think me irreverent—I do not give this more than its true weight; I only mean that such an example and influence as his, acting upon the inner character of the units which make up the vast population of the country, appear to those who are here and observe it, not a substitute for the Christian faith, but a treasure of greater worth than any shifting statesmen's qualities. We believe that it will make the people more worthy to profit by what statesmanship may secure to them now, so that each will do his work. This part of Garibaldi's work, however, is not so widely understood as his generalship. Even the fighting could not have been successful without him. If Victor Emmanuel had invaded, he would probably have found much more opposition here. It is Garibaldi who represents the moral feeling, and embodies the longings which have stirred all hearts; and this gave him the power to carry all before him.—*Letter of a Lady.*

Coursing.

A 16-dog stake of £10 10s each will be run off at Kearntown, county Meath, at the end of January next. Winner, £90; runner up, £30; 3 and 4, £10 each.

Applications for nominations, accompanied by a cheque, should be addressed to

G. A. POLLOCK, Oatlands, Navan.

20th December, 1860.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR DECEMBER.

Ward Union Hounds—29th, Six-mile Stone, Ashbourne-road; 31st, Priestown Cross-roads—At one.

Palmerstown Harriers—28th, Moor-of-Meath; 31st, Permont Gate—At twelve.

Rathdown Harriers—27th, Swords; 29th, the Beresford Arms.

Meath Hounds—27th, Batterstown; 29th, Loughcrew; 31st, Bellinter—At eleven.

Kildare Hunt—27th, Eighteen-mile Stone; 29th, Rathcoole—At eleven.

The Kildare and Queen's County Harriers—31st, Lackagh Spring—At one.

Louth Hounds—28th, Hilltown—At 11.

Kilkenny Hunt—Friday, 28th, Thomastown—at 10.45.

Lord Fermoy's Hounds—Saturday, 29th, Kiltantin—At eleven.

The Clonardon Harriers (Mr C Dillon's)—Saturday, 29th, Lismullen Decoy—At 1.45.

Mr Dennis' Fox Hounds—27th, Headford Castle; 29th, Carantrilla—At eleven.

Westmeath Hounds—Friday, 28th, Mearescourt; Monday, 31st, Crosskeys—At eleven.

Thurles Harriers—Thursday, 27th, Park Gate; Monday, 31st, Summer-hill—At eleven.

Cork Harriers—Friday, 28th, Monard Road (New Road)—At eleven.

Galway Hunt—Thursday, 27th, Windfield; Monday, 31st, Dunsandle—At eleven.

Rock Harriers—Thursday, 27th, Railstown Church—At eleven.

Clonmel Hounds—Thursday, 27th, Marlhill; Monday, 31st, Kenilworth.

The Curraghmore Fox Hounds—28th, Curraghmore Gate, Portlaw—At eleven.

The Tipperary Hunt—27th, Grange, Kilcooly; 31st, Ballynure Cross-roads; Jan. 5, Coolmore Gate—At eleven.

Mr. Roche's Hounds—27th, Athlacca; 31st, Boherard—At 11-30.

The Muskerry Foxhounds—28th, Mr. M. Popham's Gate—At 10.45.

Newcastle Harriers—29th, Kilbride.

The Queen's County Hounds—Friday, 28th, Ballyadams Castle—At eleven.

The Lissadell (Mr. Gore Booth's) Harriers—28th, Mountshannon—At eleven.

JANUARY.

Mr. Roche's Hounds—3rd, Knocksowna—At thirty minutes past eleven.

Correspondence.

STATUE TO THE LATE SIR HENRY MARSH, BART.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In reference to the letter of "A Stranger," which appears in your valuable journal of this morning, I beg to state it has not "been resolved that a statue shall be erected to the late Sir Henry Marsh," and that there is not unanimity as to the "claims of Merrion-square" for its site.

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE.

26th December, 1860.

SHOULD CARMICHAEL HAVE A STATUE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—That departed worth should be honoured is an axiom none will gainsay, and whether an unmeaning medal, bust, or statue be inaugurated in commemoration of great achievements, or the more substantial and beneficial foundation of a scholarship or professorship be established, must rest with the promoters of movements in their locality, and will be evidences of their wisdom and taste. All honour to the physicians of Dublin, if they put forward the late Sir H. Marsh as their exponent of what an Irish physician ought to be. But does it not make the Dublin surgeons feel a flush of shame in having so long neglected the memory of Richard Carmichael? What Irish surgeon was so dignified in his bearing, so respected in his career, so celebrated, by his improvements in surgery and by his works, so princely in his benevolence? He was the junior surgeon's friend, he was the support of the poor doctor's widow. To him we owe one of the best medical schools in Dublin, and he was the princely founder of the Medical Benevolent Society.—I am, sir, yours,

M.B., T.C.D.

"THE CHOIRS OF OUR CATHEDRALS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Under some such heading there appeared a letter in your paper last week, and other allusions to it from time to time lately have led me to think that the public are at last a little aroused to take an interest in the choirs of Dublin, once justly so celebrated, but for some years so sadly fallen off. Numerically, there seems no diminution in their strength; the same number of surpliced gentlemen take their places with all formality, but some of them are really incompetent to take their parts—at all events they are inaudible, and worse than nobody. I say worse, because they do represent in the music the seats they occupy, and when their turn comes in the verse, trio, or quartett, by routine or courtesy the music is simply unsung.

The question resolves itself briefly into—To what is this change attributable?—a change which forces itself so painfully on the observation of everyone who remembers the choirs under the old system—and "why are not good singers now to be had?" The answer is simply, because the chapters only offer half the salary that was formerly paid, and, as a necessary consequence, no persons of ability can be found to accept the situations, and come to settle in Dublin where there is little remunerative tuition, and hardly anything to calculate on, save their income from the choirs.

We seldom find a first-class musician of any description settling in Dublin, because it will not pay.

In a word, nothing of first-rate or even second-rate quality can be procured at a low price, and, therefore, the choirs of Dublin cannot separately be effectively maintained by the funds at their disposal.

I have frequented the College Chapel, Christ Church, and St. Patrick's, at intervals for upwards of 25 years, and have myself witnessed the decline and fall of their music. The old system gave us such men as Spray, Stevenson, Jager, Bagginie, Dr. Smith, and the Robinsons (and you were pretty certain to find each of them in their places at the three services); the present system has given us—what?—Let those who go judge for themselves. I have heard them three or four times lately, but without the smallest pleasure. I go mechanically, and from old association; but the singing is very inferior and the whole system wrong. How long is it to continue?

The remedy is two-fold and very simple.

First—Let the college and chapters of both Cathedrals combine as heretofore to offer collectively a salary which they cannot separately afford, and thus only make it worth while for efficient musicians to accept their appointments.

Secondly—Let the direction of the music be in the hands of competent persons, who will not exclusively give way to their own personal preference for this or that particular style or master, nor consider their own wretched compositions and murderous adaptations as the best and only music worth hearing, but who will open up the extensive field of magnificent cathedral music of ancient and modern masters, and at least for a time until the public recover from their plethora. Shelve the dozen services and anthems, which, however beautiful intrinsically, have, like Handel's Messiah, become a perfect drug, the *iterum crambe repetita* to satiety, if not to positive nausea. I dislike nameless communications, and am, sir, your obedient servant,

56, Westland Row. HENRY DE BURGH.

FIRE-ESCAPES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I pray you to pardon me for asking the insertion of the following. The public attention has of late been much directed to the means of escape from fire in dwellinghouses, and many, who believed themselves competent to offer suggestions on the subject, and who, either from vanity or a belief that they had a discovery worthy of adoption, induced the editors of newspapers to publish their lucubrations. Some of these suggestions, though, perhaps, well meant by the parties making them, were so truly absurd that, having read them, I was vexed with myself for having lost so much time in their perusal. Amongst those propounded was one, having for its object a rope to be attached to a weight, and that when the fire took place, and the rope was burned, the weight should fall on a gong, or some such thing, and thereby, from its noise, alarm the inmates of the house. This reminds me of the story of "Daniel O'Rourke and the Eagle." When the eagle and Daniel were voyaging through the air and being rather uncertain of their whereabouts, and perceiving an object under them like a ship, the Eagle, as you may remember, suggested to Daniel to let something drop, sapiently observing that if they were over the ship it would fall into the ship, and, if not, that it would fall into the … The rest of the story is familiar to you. The suggestion referred to shows its own absurdity.

It occurs to me, sir, that a rational and a practicable remedy against fire is within the reach of all, and that, if generally attended to, would produce beneficial results. Permit me to suggest it. Every house has its governing head, male or female, master or mistress; and as it is their interest, so it is their duty, to protect their property and to preserve their lives; and, in the observance of such duty, I venture to suggest that every master of his house should, prior to his retiring to rest, previously examine the gas meter, and see that it is turned off, as well as to see that all fires—particularly those in the kitchen storey—are properly extinguished. By this means two great causes of danger will be avoided. In the absence of the master, let the mistress of the house see to this. It may be said that masters of houses, being occupied in their studies until a late hour at night cannot be troubled with such matters. In such case, let the servant man or servant woman have this duty imposed on them, and let such servant certify each night, before going to rest, to his master or mistress that "All is well." By adopting this very simple practice but few accidents similar to that which has so recently occurred in our city will take place; and by so doing each person will act towards his neighbour as a night protector of life and property.

May I beg the insertion of this communication?—And permit me to remain, sir, your obliged servant,

E. L. A.

KILDARE-STREET FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Will you have the kindness to intimate that it is intended to close the above subscription list on the 31st inst.

Any parties yet desiring to contribute will please send in their amounts, and, if they wish the two female servants to share in their subscriptions, any instructions to that effect will be attended to.

Thanking you for your assistance in this matter—We are, sir, your most obedient servants, TODD, BURNS, & CO.

Dublin, 20th December, 1860.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. A. Findlater and Co., Sackville-street; Messrs. Hodges, Smith, and Co., Grafton-street; Mr. James Madden, College-green; Messrs. Todd, Burns, and Co., Mary-street.

DROGHEDA YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Drogheda, Dec. 21, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I cannot let pass this time an error which, I apprehend, your correspondent has again committed in reference to the word "brother" being applied in the lecture-room, on Wednesday evening last, after the Rev. F. F. Trench, of Kells, had concluded his lecture before the Young Men's Christian and Literary Association of this town. Whether your correspondent was absent, and, consequently might have been mis-informed, or whether, for the purpose of throwing ridicule on the association, as well as the gentlemen mentioned, I cannot now tell, but I happened to be present from beginning to end, and could not hear the term given to any present.—An early insertion will oblige, very respectfully yours,

A MEMBER.

SEBASTOPOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, December 19th, 1860.

SIR,—Seeing in your paper of the 14th instant an account given by Captain Cawthorne of the state and condition of Sebastopol, Balaklava, and the English cemeteries lying between them, I take the liberty of correcting a portion of his statement, having visited the place myself in October, and carefully examined all parts referred to by Captain Cawthorne. I cannot suppose that the captain, as an honest British sailor, would knowingly give incorrect information on so painful a subject as the desecration of the cemeteries which contain the remains of so many thousands of our fellow-countrymen therefore; I cannot account for his statement in any other way than that his eyes could not have been *quite clear* during the time he was ashore.

I can state, from positive inspection of many of the English cemeteries that they are in a disgraceful state; in many cases the epitaphs and headstones, on which so much care and anxiety were bestowed, are broken; the walls around all I visited are broken down, and in the whole place, instead of "flowers of various kinds being seen over the graves in every direction," there are nothing but rank thistles, through which you have to force your way to get at any grave. As a sample of the care and protection given by those whom, I understood, were well paid for it, I may call attention to one particular grave, a short way from the road, called the English Road, leading from the house in which Lord Raglan died to Sebastopol. Seeing a fine-looking stone arch, I stopped, and walked over to inspect it. My guide informed me it was a very expensive burial place for some great officer. I entered through the arch, but could not discover the vestige of a tombstone or grave, the only indication of a burial place being the remains of a wall. I think there must be some mistake on the part of the captain in connecting the names of Captain Nichols, Colonel Gowan, and Mr. France, of Odessa, with this unfortunate affair. I have not the pleasure of Colonel Gowan's acquaintance, but, from what I know of Captain Nichols, I feel satisfied if he undertook to attend to the cemeteries, it would be done. Mr. France, with whom I was at Odessa, before and after my visit to Sebastopol, did not appear to have anything to do with them. I have no doubt if he had, he would do his duty.

When at Odessa, I informed the British consul of the disgraceful state of our cemeteries, when he informed me a gentleman at Sebastopol had been allowed £100 per annum by our Government to care and attend to the cemeteries. This sum may be sufficient for the time it would take in driving to see them occasionally, but it would not pay for horse hire in addition. Therefore, I hope a larger sum has been granted for repairs, and the keeping in order.

Since my return, having heard something of the anxiety expressed by those interested to know the real state of our cemeteries in the Crimea, I take the liberty of informing these, through your wide-spread paper, what came under the observation of

A LANDSMAN.

WILD FOWL.—Some of the signs of a continuance of severe weather have been visible during past week, amongst others the migration of various kinds of wild fowl which spend the summer in the Arctic Regions, and in winter seek a milder climate. On Monday a large flock of wild geese were seen passing over Brasted Hill, they were pursuing their way with amazing rapidity southward, and flying in a wedgelike shape.—*Maidstone Journal.*

NORTH UNION—YESTERDAY.

MR. JOHN NORWOOD, Vice-Chairman, in the chair.

The following guardians were present:—Mr. B. Norwood, J.P.; Mr. G. Austin, Mr. Thomas Arkins, Mr. G. Thorp, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. J. M. Hyndman, Mr. J. M'Cann, Captain Darley, Mr. Thomas Dooley.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.—Paupers remaining on Saturday, 15th December, 1,721; admitted during the week, 93; discharged, 56; died, 13; remaining on Saturday, the 22nd inst., 1,745.

Mr. Arkins suggested the propriety of applying to the Poor Law Commissioners for a sealed order, authorising the guardians to give out-door relief to able-bodied persons. His reason for making the suggestion was, that for the last two months past numbers had been thrown out of employment by the severe weather, and great distress had been occasioned amongst the poor.

A brief discussion ensued, but Mr. Arkins' suggestion did not meet with the approval of the board. The motion, however, having been disposed of, the board adjourned at an early hour.

INQUESTS.

Dr. Kirwan held an inquest yesterday, at Mercer's Hospital, upon the body of Catherine Hughes, aged four years, who came by her death from burns received from her clothes taking fire on the 23rd instant, at the house, 25, Exchequer-street. The mother of the deceased deposed that she went out for some things, and was gone about five minutes; in the meantime, the deceased went down into another room in the same house, occupied by a Mrs. Birch, who had three young children of about the same age; the children began to play, when the clothes of the deceased took fire. Mrs. Birch deposed that, hearing the screams of the child, she ran down stairs and saw her clothes on fire; she made every effort to extinguish the flames, and, in doing so, burnt her hands severely; the child was then brought to Mercer's Hospital, where she expired yesterday in consequence of the injuries received.—Verdict, "Accidental death by burning."

Another inquest was held by Dr. Kirwan, upon the body of Anne Connor, aged 45 years, at Caroline Cottages, off Purdon-street. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, on Christmas morning, was in her usual state of health, but while engaged preparing their dinner, she took suddenly ill, and shortly after expired. Her husband, and father, Heny Doyle, were in the house at the time, and a woman named Catherine Murphy also, who rendered all the assistance possible, and applied all the simple remedies at hand, but she never rallied. Doctor Nowland, of Talbot-street, was sent for, and attended very soon, but on his arrival she was found dead. James Connor, the husband of deceased, who was a carman, deposed as to the above facts, and stated that her death was almost instantaneous, she having expired in about a minute after falling on the floor. Verdict, 'Died of disease of the heart."

NEAPOLITAN PRISONS.

The following are extracts from the correspondence of a lady:—

"And now come the dungeons:—

"These have no communication with the batteries. To reach them we went a long way down the sloping, covered road which leads to the castle from the drawbridge. I think the door we went in by was on a level with the mouths of those wicked gun holes. After entering it we went still farther down steps and sloping passages cut roughly in the rocks, until we came to a large circular dome-shaped cavern, the light of which was very dim. At one side of this cave hall there was a funnel-shaped opening, beginning wide and growing narrower, until it reached the face of the rock and open air, where it was heavily barred. I think it looked towards the sea and the islands of the west, but we could not see anything distinctly. All around this hall were little huts of mason work, detached one from the other, that there might be less chance of communication. They had heavy doors, faced with iron, if I remember rightly, and in each door a little window with a heavy shutter and bolts; and it was only through this window that the cell could borrow a little light from the large cave which was already so dim, and from which not a speck of green or of sky could be seen. I imagine, from the shape of the bars in the little window, that the door was never opened, even to give food. The windows had an opening into which you could have slid a soup plate, which will give you an idea of their size; and the people there confidently assert that the shutters were closed by day. Inside each hut was a bed made of two boards fixed in the corner, a little sloping to save a pillow. In one the bed was of stone, with a pillow cut in stone. They have been cleaned out and whitewashed, but the stench is still overpowering; imagine what it was when inhabited by people who were never let out, who had no mattresses, and had to wear their clothes night and day! And, if so much cheating goes on about the food in the hospitals, which are open to every visiter, how may we imagine these people were fed!

"There was one cell still worse than the others. A little winding staircase led up to it. Even with the door wide open you could not see the person at your elbow. Of course I had heard and read all about the prisons, as you will read this; but, standing there, it came upon me as it had never done before—as a new sense, what it would be to have that door shut upon one. Even when it was open the darkness seemed to weigh like a year of midnight on my chest, and to crush the breath out. I do not think I should have courage to try to keep alive there; I should lie down on that plank bed and never move any more. A man was kept 16 years in that hole. In that moment the last spark of pity I had felt for the Bourbons died out of me and I could have clapped my hands for joy to think that it was over. In other countries a single abuse may arise like that on which Mr. Charles Reade has founded his novel, 'Never Too Late to Mend,' but this was the *system* upheld by government and known in all its details to Bomba at least, and made use of not against criminals, but against noble-minded men—against many even stupidly innocent, who had not an idea of being patriots, but on whose dusty bookshelves might have been found some book with a forbidden name or word in its pages, which had probably never been opened by its present owner. There is a good reason for never finding a library in the house of a Neapolitan.

"But these are not the worst prisons. They are dry; there are others by the sea which drip night and day; and a gentleman who was with us had been informed by one of the released prisoners of a torture invented by his jailer—to dash on him, through an opening at the top, cold water at any time, night or day. He could not avoid it in any part of his cell, and never went to sleep without expecting it. It became a haunting terror to him, and he had to remain shivering in his wet clothes until they dried upon him. It was a way of extorting money from the friends of a prisoner to torture him, unless bribed not to do so. There were names and dates inscribed on the rock—one of a Spanish nobleman 200 years ago. Some told of very long imprisonments; it seemed as if the very rocks were impregnated with sighs, and tears, and groans, and as if they weighed and crushed one's heart with misery.

"But there is more to tell, very horrible and mysterious. In the middle of this cave there was a great round hole, with a low parapet wall enclosing it; and, looking down into it, we saw another hall cut in the rock, like that in which we stood—larger because of not being filled with the cells, and very deep—lighted by a slanting shaft to the opening of the upper one. They told us that this was the place in which they used to put a number of prisoners, whom they wanted to get rid of, together, and shoot them from above. There was an iron gate in the side of the upper hall which led down by a staircase cut in the rock to the under one—a wide staircase, the ends of the steps sharp, but in the middle worn into one continuous slope. Even if the story of the shooting is an exaggeration, it must have taken thousands of feet to wear the steps like this; and certainly those feet had not carried people there for their own pleasure. There is another gate at the bottom, and more cells opening upon the stairs. It is true that all around the sides of this cave, about the height of a man's head and chest, the walls are marked with round holes, which Captain —— said he could not imagine having been made with anything but a bullet. Supposing that this was used, not for political prisoners, but in cases of military revolt, yet what a system to put men into a wild beast's hole and shoot them down, instead of having an open execution after a fair trial! The best colour one can put upon it is horrible.

"I took the children; it will not be my fault if they do not grow up haters of tyranny and dark dealing. I did not allow them, however, to go into the cells, lest they should be poisoned; but sent them into the blessed light of day. When we came up again upon the huge ramparts, and saw the celestial-looking sunset over the peaks of Ischia, and the rosy clouds mirrored in the bay, it made my heart ache the more for those who had spent years without being able to tell the winter from the summer, scarcely the day from the night."

SOURCES OF THE NILE.

There is a subscription on foot to raise £2,000 for sending an expedition, under Mr. Petherick, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Khartim, up the Nile, to explore its sources, and to aid that of Captain Speke, already despatched by way of Zanzibar, for the same destination.

The President and Council of the Royal Geographical Society earnestly call attention to the importance of a proposal made by Mr. Consul Petherick to proceed from Khartum towards the sources of the Nile, in aid of the expedition already despatched to the same goal under Captains Speke and Grant, by way of Zanzibar.

This subject has already been mooted at several meetings of the society, and also at the Geographical Section of the British Association, held last June, at Oxford; but during the past autumn so little progress has been made in the subscription list that the President and Council are induced to recapitulate what has already been urged, and to lay the proposal before the fellows in the present form, more especially as some very recent discoveries by Signor Miani give a new interest to this effort.

Until the middle of last month, the farthest point on the banks of the Nile known to geographers was Gondokoro. This place lies about 1,400 miles by river above Khartum, which itself is 1,900 miles from Alexandria. It is described as being in N. lat. 4.30, and E. long. 31.50. Gondokoro is the seat of an ivory mart during the months of Dec. and Jan., when traders from Khartum visit it and obtain their ivory in exchange for grain and beads, and here the late Pro Vicario Knoblecher established a Roman Catholic mission, which was abandoned in 1859. Immediately above Gondokoro a succession of rapids prevent farther navigation; below Gondokoro the passage is perfectly open to boats, sailing at the times when the periodical winds are favourable. During 10 months of the year Gondokoro is deserted; the scanty and barbarous population of the village is dispersed over its barren neighbourhood, and an expedition such as that under Capt. Speke and Grant must necessarily be—exhausted of means of barter, and wholly ignorant of the negro languages of Northern Africa—will be sure to tempt hostility, and to incur serious danger of absolute want of supplies. If Captain Speke be unable to reach Gondokoro in December or January, his position will be exceedingly precarious, while farther advance to the north would be impossible.

The first of Mr. Petherick's proposed objects is to form a sufficient depot of grain at Gondokoro, under the charge of his own men, to ensure to Captain Speke means of subsistence and security from violence whenever he should reach that place; the second is to explore a given district; and the third is to effect a meeting with Captain Speke, and to assist him through the hostile tribes between the Lake and the Nile. Many of these negro tribes are known to Mr. Petherick, and it is precisely in the locality where the party under Captain Speke would be most helpless that that of Mr. Petherick would, comparatively speaking, be most at home; and even if the union of the two parties did not actually take place, the aid which Mr. Petherick's presence in the country might, with reason, be expected to afford to Captain Speke can hardly be overrated.

The discoveries of Miani add fresh arguments in favour of the proposed expedition. That gentleman left his boats at Gondokoro, and travelled overland by the side of the Nile, in a S.E. direction, to a place called Galuffi, situated, according to his estimate, at a direct distance of 130 geographical miles from Gondokoro, and therefore leaving an unexplored link of only 270 geographical miles between his position and the most northerly point reached by Captain Speke in his late expedition from Zanzibar. Miani's information, even allowing largely for erroneous estimate of distance, reduces within manageable limits the country that remains to be explored in order to discover the sources of the Nile. It also places them eastward of Lake Nyanza, and therefore in a locality where Captain Speke would be less favourably circumstanced for finding them than he had hoped. Miani makes no mention whatever of any large lake, such as the Nyanza, being reported to feed its waters, but, on the contrary, the natives derived the source of the Nile from a town called Patico, lying in the direction of Mount Kenia.

These circumstances being taken into account, together with the fact of Mr. Petherick's services being now available, who, beyond any other Englishman, is peculiarly fitted for carrying out the expedition he proposes, the president and council of the Royal Geographical Society consider that they would fall short of their duty if they left any legitimate means unemployed for securing those services to the advancement of geography and the honour of this country. Her Majesty's Government having declined to send out this additional expedition, the president and council make their appeal to the liberality of individual fellows of the society and to that of the public.

The sum required to be raised is £2,000. Should this be quickly obtained Mr. Petherick will undertake to reach Gondokoro in November, 1861. He will then explore until March, 1862, when the setting in of the rainy season prevents farther movements. Starting afresh in August, 1862, he proposes to continue his travels till February, 1863, and after that to return to Gondokoro, reaching his depot in 1863, or early in 1864.—*Morning Post.*

THE LORD RECTORSHIP OF ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.—The election of Lord Rector took place on Friday forenoon, at Marischal College, with the following result:—

	Sir A. L. Hay.	Mr. Maitland.
Angus	52	39
Mar	108	41
Buchan	68	85
Moray	12	37

The majority of students in two out of the four nations being thus in favour of the respective candidates, the vote was equal; but it will be seen that, numerically, Sir Andrew was Lord Rector by a majority of 38. We are informed, however, that at a meeting of the procurators, which took place immediately after the state of the poll was declared, Principal Campbell intimated his intention of exercising the privilege which he believed rested with him of giving the casting vote in favour of Mr. Maitland. A meeting of the gentlemen in the faculties of arts, divinity, law, and medicine was held in the anatomical class-room, Marischal College, at night, when we learn that it was unanimously resolved to resist, by every proper and lawful means, the claim of Principal Campbell to the casting vote in the present election of Lord Rector, which be had intimated would be given at the expiry of 21 days, in favour of Edward Francis Maitland, Solicitor-General.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF WEDNESDAY:—

FRANCE AND ITALY.

An Italian correspondent of the *Times* says, that the year 1861 will not, perhaps, grow very old until French troops are in possession of Gaeta, and possibly of Naples itself.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* asserts on the other hand, that the commencement of hostile operations against Gaeta on its sea side is thought to be at hand, as orders had been sent to the gunboats at Ancona to leave immediately for Naples, and the ships of war stationed at Genoa and Spezzia had been sent to the same destination.

The same writer takes a hopeful view of Venetia. Many Austrian statesmen he says admit the desirability of setting Venetia free, and at Vienna people begin to talk of the probable abdication of Francis Joseph, and of a regency by the Archduke Maximillian, whose opinion is, that if the Empire is to be saved, Italy must be abandoned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

40,000 to 50,000 inmates of the Metropolitan works houses were provided with roast beef and plum pudding yesterday.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—There is a general outburst of indignation here (the *Debats* taking the lead in its manifestation) at the dastardly conduct of the Saxony Court, in arresting at Dresden Count Ladislaus Teleki, the well-known Hungarian nobleman, on the mere ground of his English passport, and, worse than the arrest his surrender into the clutches of the Austrian authorities, this petty King acting jackall to the Kaiser, and outdoing even Bavaria in servility. The paltry proceeding of this Court is a rank disgrace to the German name and nation, for even the Turk had the self-respect and the pluck to keep Kossuth out of the claws of Austria when on Ottoman soil. Teleki is well-known and highly esteemed in Paris.

General Kalergi, who held here the post of Greek Envoy, had arrived on the 13th inst. at Athens, to undertake the premiership on the late vote of Chambers adverse to the Count Camarilla. It was he who commanded the troops at Athens when, on the 3rd September, 1843, the country rid itself of the Bavarian incubus, and enforced the constitution on a reluctant dynasty. The Mauro Cordato and Coletti Ministries undid his work, and he betook himself to London, where he formed a close intimacy with Louis Napoleon—one of whose first acts on his election as President was to place Kalergi's son in the military school of St. Cyr.

There is a rumour set afloat in Faubourg St. Germain, that the Crown of Hungary (already held to be disposable) is to be tendered to Jerome Napoleon. This is meant to alarm Russia and Prussia.

A letter of Victor Hugo from *his* island refuge is handed about here, reflecting on the *other* islander of Caprera. The poet takes it on himself to censure the practical emancipator of men for his deferential homage to the King of United Italy, and ventures to assert that, instead of a Washington, he is only a Lafayette ushering in a Louis Philippe. Hugo is a shallow politician, though Louis Philippe made him a peer of France; and his brother poet, Lamartine, was not a whit more sagacious when raised to the pinnacle of power, for he had a glorious chance of doing in 1848 what Napoleon III. did in 1859, at far less expenditure of French blood or treasure. An auxiliary corps of 10,000 Zouaves would have enabled Carlo Alberto to break into the Quadrilateral, but the "Army of the Alps" was not forthcoming at the nick of time.

You will find in *Galignani*, copied from the *Corriere* of Genoa, all the details that have reached Paris about a terrific looting of the unrivalled collection of gems, intaglios, *pietra dura* cameos, antiques, and chisellings of Benvenuto Cellini, left by the successive Medici, Grand Dukes, in the Florentine Museum: the estimate of the loss in money value is great, but no cash can replace what was unique in Europe. There can be little doubt but that the old staff of Grand Ducal officials allowed to keep their posts under the new Government were accomplices in this robbery, it being as much a *coup d'etat* as a *coup de main*, meant to discredit the present order of things in public opinion.

The election of the new President Lincoln seems to have strangely exasperated the slave-holding Americans, not merely in Carolina, but also the stray loungers whom the labour of these serfs enables to exhibit their vulgarity at Paris. On Thursday last a scene occurred in the common breakfast saloons of Meurice's; at one table sat the Hon. M. Colburn, son of Lord Seaton, and next him were seated two African chieftains, from Ashantee, well-informed gentlemen, speaking French and English far better than most of the Southern Legrees from Alabama, discussing the affairs which had brought them to the Imperial Court of France. Three American slave-drivers were at work *a la fourchette*, in a distant compartment, when they espied the natives of Africa, on which they insolently advanced to the table and vented their coarse and unmanly prejudices in the most ruffianly language. The member for Waterford, Mr. Blake, as well as Lord Seaton's son, protested against this underbred and ill-mannered conduct of the Transatlantic bullies, whom the law of France would soon bring to their senses (if any exist), and teach them that educated chieftains from that quarter of the globe are higher in the social scale than folks whose escutcheon is a cart-whip, and whose only peerage book is an old volume of the London "Newgate Calendar."

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Thursday next, the 27th instant, for her late Majesty the Queen Dowager, Desiree of Sweden and Norway, grandmother of the reigning King:—

The ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces, and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans, and tippets.

The gentlemen to wear black full-trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles.

The Court to change the mourning on Thursday the 10th of January next:—

The ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans, and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons.

The gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full-trimmed, coloured swords and buckles.

And on Thursday, the 17th of January next, the Court to go out of mourning.

FOREIGN OFFICE, NOVEMBER 15.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Frederick Johnson, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Acapulco, to be her Majesty's Consul at Tampico.

FOREIGN OFFICE, DECEMBER 21.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Henry Rhodes, as Consul for the Port of Victoria and other ports of Vancouver's Island for … of the Hawaiian Islands.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Sigismund Colmann as Consul in London for their Serene Highnesses the Princes of Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, and of Schwarzburg Sondershausen.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Wednesday Evening.

At an early hour this morning the wind changed, and has continued to blow very freshly from the south during the entire day, and a gradual thaw set in. The ice upon the various ponds in this locality is breaking up, and in the afternoon skating was somewhat dangerous, and the police authorities did all in their power to prevent the occurrence of accidents.

Yesterday morning, a melancholy accident occurred, which resulted in the death of two men, named Williams, gunner, and Tonar, an able-bodied seaman. The circumstances connected with this melancholy event were as follows:—Lieutenant Bowling, R.N., of her Majesty's cutter Badger, having received information to the effect that some contraband goods had been secreted on Dalkey Island, at four o'clock in the morning he proceeded to that locality, and lowered a boat for the purpose of conveying four men to the island when, as she was being towed to nearly opposite where they suspected the goods to be, owing to the strong current running at the time, and the heavy seas which struck her, she swung backward and forward against the cutter, the boat upset, and the men were capsized into the sea, the stern of the boat being completely stove in. Two of the men were fortunately saved having caught hold of the painter attached to the latter. The remaining two sank to rise no more alive. Up to a late hour this evening there has been no account of the bodies, although the sea, under the influence of the wind, which blew strongly all day, is favourable to their being washed upon this coast.

On Sunday afternoon an inquest was held on the body of Major-General Boileau, aged about 56 years, at his residence, Hillsborough, Templehill-road, near Monkstown, who died suddenly on the evening of the 23rd instant, after having partaken of as hearty a dinner as usual. H. S. Harty, Esq., county coroner, having empanelled a respectable jury, commenced the inquiry, when the jury returned a verdict that the deceased had died from disease of the heart.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

At half-past ten o'clock, this day, Frank Thorpe Porter, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

William Needham, a shoemaker, living at Glasthule, was brought up in custody of 15 F, charged by him with having been drunk and disorderly on Monday night; he was also charged with having committed an assault on the police-constable.—His worship ordered him to be imprisoned for seven days.

Several persons appeared on summons to answer the complaint of the police for not having the snow swept away from before their doors.—They were each cautioned and dismissed.

A man, named Kean, appeared on summons to answer the complaint of the police, who charged him with throwing snow from the roof of Mr. Nugent's establishment, in George's-street, upon the passengers going along the street.—The magistrates fined him 5s.

KINGSTOWN MARKETS—WEDNESDAY.

Beef from 6d to 9d per pound; mutton, 6½d to 9d per lb; veal, 7d to 8d per lb; tongues, 3s 6d to 4s 0d each. Poultry—Geese, 4s 0d to 5s 0d each; turkeys (scarce), 4s 6d to 7s each; ducks, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per pair; barndoor fowls, 4s to 4s 6d per pair; chickens, 1s 4d to 1s 6d each. Grouse 4s to 4s 6d, and partridge, 3s to 3s 4d per brace; rabbits, 1s 6d to 1s 10d per pair; pigeons, 10d each; wild ducks, 2s to 2s 6d each; golden cock pheasants, 5s each; hen do., 4s each; golden plover, 10d each; green do., 6d each; snipe, 8d to 10d each; woodcock, 5s per brace; widgeon, 1s 6d each; teal, 10d to 1s. Groceries—Teas, 3s 8d to 4s 4d per lb; sugars (moist), 4½d to 6d per lb; lump, 6½d to 7½d per lb; whisky, 16s to 20s per gal.; ale and porter, 3s 10d per doz., large bottles. Provisions—Bacon, 6d to 9d per lb; Limerick 8½d to 9d per pound; Wicklow, 6d to 8d per lb; hams 9d per lb; lard, 9d per lb; bran, 1s per stone; flour 2s 4d per stone, upwards; oatmeal, 2s 6d to 2s 8d per stone; cheese, 1s per lb; butter, 10d to 14d per lb; the 4lb loaf 8d to 9d. Fish (a moderate supply)—turbot, 4s to 12s each; haddock, 2s 6d to 7s 6d each; soles 1s 6d to 3s per pair; brills 2s to 3s 6d each; gurnet, 1s 6d each; cod fish, 3s 6d each; oysters (Malahide), 4s per hundred; Burren, 5s per hundred. Hay, 3s 6d to 4s per cwt; oat straw, 2s to 2s 6d per cwt; oats, white 15s per barrel; black 14s per barrel; potatoes, Kemps, 6s 6d per cwt; Downs, 5s 6d to 5s 6d per cwt; coals, 18s to 20s 6d per ton.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Last night, at eight o'clock, the week-day evening service was held in the Metropolitan Hall, when the Rev. J. B. Hanson was the preacher. He took his text from the 12th verse of the first chapter of the Prophet Zephaniah. The service was concluded about half-past nine o'clock, when the auditory retired, warmly appreciating the ability displayed by the preacher.

MILL-STREET RAGGED SCHOOLS.—A bazaar in connexion with the exhibition of a splendid Christmas tree, and a distribution of fancy treasures of the latter among the fortunate winners, will take place at Rathmines this day, in aid of the abovenamed invaluable charity; as will be more fully seen from our advertising columns. We trust the result will be sufficient for the generous purpose intended.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—The report of Mr. Buchanan, the chief agent for the superintendence of emigration to Canada, giving an account of the emigration of last year, has just been issued from the Colonial Office, where it has been lying ever since last February. It states the nationality of the arrivals direct from Europe during the year, 6,778 in number; 2,510 were English, 1,248 Irish, 1,787 Scotch, 1,100 Germans and Poles, 1,751 Norwegians. The Norwegians make the voyage in vessels of their own country direct. Nearly all of them proceed to the Western States. Balancing emigration against immigration, it is calculated that Canada added only 6,300 to its own population during the year. A high value is attached to the emigration from Norway, because, independently of the large amount of money capital it introduces in the aggregate, it is distinguished by its orderly and industrious character. Mr. Buchanan considers that in the development of the inexhaustible wealth which Canada possesses in her fisheries the hardy fishermen of Norway might find large encouragement, and that fishing establishments in connexion with settlement would greatly conduce to the general prosperity of the country. There was a falling off in the Norwegian arrivals in 1859 to 1,751, in place of 2,656 (the number in 1858), which is attributed to the difficulty they found in realising money for their property. But the emigration from the United Kingdom to Canada has also, we all know, greatly diminished of late. In the five years, 1850-54, 56,800 arrived direct from England; in the five years, 1855-59, 40,865; from Scotland, in the first period, 26,589; in the second, 13,093; from Ireland, in the first period, 86,918; in the second, only 9,380. It is not to be desired that emigration from the United Kingdom should again be stimulated by the destitution of former years. Since the year 1829 above 900,000 European emigrants have arrived at the port of Quebec. Small farmers are the men who are most welcome in Canada—persons with sufficient capital to enter at once upon the occupation of land, with the view of acquiring a home; and every facility is given to such persons for obtaining land. The demand for mechanical labour is not great, and persons seeking situations in mercantile life find it very difficult to get employment. But the great mass of the emigration to Canada consists of persons who go at the invitation of friends already there, and it is stated to be rare to find persons on arrival seeking a settlement; nearly all have a destination in view, where there are those whom they are anxious to join. Mr. Buchanan strongly recommends the route to Canada direct, even for emigrants who purpose to proceed to the United States, and says it will save them from serious loss by detention and imposition. The Canadian Government maintain a staff of agents for the service of immigrants, require railway and steamboat agents to be licensed to approach them with offers of inland transport, and applied above 5,000 dollars last year in giving direct assistance to those who were destitute, and enabling them to reach their destination. But Mr. Buchanan protests with reason against the "export of paupers" to Canada—persons sent out by their parishes, not because they are fitted to succeed as settlers in America, but because they are burdensome at home, and forwarded to Canada in particular, because the shipping agents in Europe apprehend that in American ports the shipowners would be made responsible for bringing destitute persons.

The most contradictory reports are given of the state of affairs at Gaeta, and the general aspect of the Italian question at the present moment. The statement that the greatest anarchy prevailed in the Kingdom of Naples is both approved and denied.

WINDOW CURTAIN MATERIALS.
J. CORBETT AND CO.
Late
MEYRICK AND CORBETT
62, HENRY-STREET,
(Corner of Denmark-street)
Beg to inform the Public that their Extensive Stock is now ready for inspection.

DECIDEDLY THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN DUBLIN FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Gold Watches, engaged good timekeepers, at £4 each.
Silver do. do. ... ... £2 each.
An endless variety of Gold Jewellery, suited for Presents comprising
Lockets, Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, &c.
A visit to my establishment will convince intending purchasers of the great advantages I offer, both in quality and cheapness.
CHARLES MAYFIELD, 5, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Opposite Messrs. Forrest and Son's.)

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
EDWARD MELMER,
89, GRAFTON-STREET,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Silversmith.
Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to inspect E. M.'s superior stock of first-class Goods—Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. &c.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
Forming a permanent, wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
73, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by their unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their … method, the greatest comfort, … [illegible] … of stopping … 73, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN, … from Sackville-street.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The following is from a correspondent, dating Paris, Monday night:—

The *Patrie* says the English papers are wrong about China, that the assertion that the remains of the European prisoners who died in Pekin were abandoned without any search being made for them is utterly untrue. On the contrary, we are told the military authorities did all that respect for the dead and religious feeling prescribed; the bodies of the unfortunate persons who were murdered in the capital had been deposited by the Chinese in a public garden in the city appropriated to the burial of literary men of the first class. They were discovered by the care of the allied generals, and re-interred in the Christian cemetery behind the cathedral, the funeral being conducted with great solemnity amidst an immense crowd. Military honours were rendered to the remains according to the prescribed form, and a handsome monument erected to the memories of the departed. The grave has been placed under the charge of the French missionaries of the province of North Petschili.

It has been stated in certain journals that an arrangement had been made with the Turkish Government for the prolongation of the term fixed for the sojourn of the French force in Syria. This news is said to be premature; but, although no such conclusion has been arrived at, it is looked upon by the Ministerialists here as certain, in spite, to quote the words of one of the party, of the obstacles raised by the Cabinet of London, that the delay will be agreed to.

The abolition of passports in the case of Englishmen gave rise, naturally, to the idea that if John Bull were permitted to come to Paris, traverse France, and return to his own country without any permit from the authorities, that Jean Crapaud would be permitted to do the same. It seems, however, that any such hope was illusory, and that Frenchmen will require next year, as at present, a passport to visit foreign lands, and a permission to quit their own. So galling a distinction can scarcely be long maintained, and I doubt not that the Government will before long give the people of this country the same privilege of free circulation that it has wisely accorded to their neighbours.

Another liberal application of the late amnesty to the press has occurred in the case of the well-known journal the *Gironde*, the editor and printer of which had appealed against a decree by which they were fined in the sum of 500 francs. The matter was settled without any argument, and the former decision annulled.

An absurd incident is said, upon good authority, to have occurred on board the Caire packet-boat during its last voyage from Marseilles to Algiers. There were 400 passengers, and the vessel encountered a violent storm. The confusion was already great when, in the middle of the night, a heavy sea struck the boat, and almost filled the cabins and engine-room. Immediately after this occurrence, a voice, half stifled by terror, cried out, "The shark is eating me." The dolorous sounds were found to issue from the cabin of an actor who was on his way to fulfil an engagement in Africa, but who evidently fancied himself *en route* for the other world. On reaching his quarters, they discovered him lying half drowned, with a sheep struggling over him. The animal had been washed from the deck through the skylight of the dramatic artist's dressing-room. No danger could prevent the sailors laughing at such an absurd scene, but the sufferer took it much to heart. A very pretty story this, as it seems to me, for Christmas.

A fearful suicide occurred on Friday at Bourges. A man named Jacques Chedin threw himself from a bridge on to the locomotive as it passed. He fell between the fire and the stoker, who was standing opposite to it, and then bounded on to the road. He was quite dead when he came to the ground. The poor fellow had been subject to fits of insanity, and some months ago was seized with a mania for stopping all railway trains. He had been confined for placing stones on the line, but had been discharged as cured. Ten minutes before the dreadful act above recorded he had been thrashing grain with his brother, and, complaining of a headache, went out to get a little fresh air, as he said.

AUSTRIA.

The following appears in the *Presse*, pointing out the policy which the new Minister of State is advised to adopt. These are the most essential points:—

Ritter von Schmerling has taken possession to-day of the direction of the Ministry of State. As no programme appeared on this occasion, we are induced to draw, from his past political career, the conclusion that he will make it his solemn duty to call in a general assembly, and by the means of the same to introduce constitutional order in the empire. The solution of this problem is not an easy one. Hungary alone offers considerable difficulties. Thanks to the preponderance of the Hungarian party over Count Goluchowsky's policy, the governing power had to yield to municipal anarchy. From this a movement issued which outgrew the limits of the Imperial diploma of the 20th October. A conference will take place in Gran to-morrow, for the purpose of limiting the franchise for the Hungarian Parliament; but, to judge by the example set by the Pesth Assembly on the question of taxation, it is by no means probable that this conference will keep within the boundaries fixed by Szecsen and Vay; but it is almost certain that its conclusions, exceeding by far the principles of the old Crusaders (Conservatives), will attach themselves exclusively to the law of 1848. Should this happen, and with the consent of Von Schmerling, then the dualism is completed; for the Hungarian Diet, with a separate Ministry, appropriating to itself the right of taxation and the levy of the army, renders a constitutional Imperial Parliament impossible. Against this we hope Von Schmerling will protect us. The verdict of Gran will be his first trial. We suppose that he has to postpone his decision on Hungarian affairs till the Government reply to the wishes of the conference. There can be no doubt what the answer of a constitutional Imperial Minister will be: He must maintain the privileges of the Imperial Council, and never permit that the power of Government be divided between Pesth and Vienna. The electoral law in itself forms no impediment, since it is in harmony with those principles which the constitutional party of Austria entertains. This principle Von Schmerling has to apply to the whole monarchy. To introduce the Goluchowsky system in the German-Slavonic provinces, and the law of 1848 in Hungary, would cause a separation between Hungary and the other provinces, as existed before the year 1848. Von Schmerling's task must be to introduce for the whole empire that same basis which the Hungarians claim for themselves. Such an election would bring forth an assembly which would truthfully represent the people, and would give power enough to the Government to save an empire, one kingdom of which the Paris Credit Mobilier already includes in its speculations. It may be that a few Hungarian counties would refuse to be represented in this general assembly, but what can this minority do against 25 millions? The malcontents will not pant long. Jealousy will impel them, and when they once feel the power of this assembly they will hasten to join it. To fulfil this is the mission of Ritter Von Schmerling. In his electoral law we shall find his programme.

GAETA.

The *Gaeta Gazette* publishes the following order of the day, addressed by King Francis to his troops in the Pontifical States:—

Gaeta, Nov. 26.—Soldiers! separated from you by the force of events, my affection always remains with you. The remembrance of the fatigues you have endured during the last eight months, and of the glorious exploits you have valiantly executed, will never be effaced from my mind. I am obliged to dissolve provisionally the corps to which you belong. I have the firm confidence that in a short time you will be united, perhaps to combat again and to augment the glory of the Neapolitan troops. You bear on your breasts medals which testify to your bravery, and which will recall all the combats in which you have given striking proofs of courage. You will return for the present to your homes, where you will find your companions, who, by fighting valiantly in 1848 and 1849, gained the medals of fidelity and those of Sicily and Rome. Unite with them, and you will be, like them, respected and honoured by all good and honest citizens. A day will certainly come when you will again take up the arms you now carry for the defence of your country, your families, and your property.

FRANCIS.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

False rumours may do good as well as harm. They may be made up, but the veriest liar will not make up stories without some show of truth. Whoever makes them up wishes them to be believed. Nobody would try to pass off a story that Garibaldi had enlisted in the Austrian service, or that Count Cavour had sent money in an underhand way to help the insurgents in the Abruzzi. Why, then, do these stories about Napoleon III., perhaps quite as false, pass through edition after edition, and why are they taken in many cases as true as coin? Only from the darkness in which he shrouds himself, and the points he throws out for rumour to lay hold of. If he were fishing for falsehoods he could hardly use better bait than his own two-sided course. Such darkness, however, does him in the end no kind of good. Surely his shrewdness is not so far out that he thinks he reaches his ends either more safely or more truly by these cuttle-fish tactics. If Napoleon III. does really care about helping on the cause of freedom, whether in Italy or in his own country, he had much better throw himself boldly into the right scale. At all events, his wisest course will be to take away all those screens which blind him to the eyes of his friends, and often cause alarms and doubts which add little to his own fair fame. The time is come when the world really wants to know, and must know, what he means to do. Each side has got enough mischief from his crooked policy, and would almost rather have him as an avowed foe than as a doubtful friend and heavy dead-weight. If he really does want Italy to be free, or if he really does mean to play a neutral part, let him show his neutrality by withdrawing his fleet, and leaving Italy to the settlement of its own affairs. We might add, but it is not a thing that presses so much now, that in this case he would do well also to take away his army from Rome, the great hearth from which the hopes of the priestly or reactionary party gain all their warmth and life. But at least let him leave Francis II. to himself or to his fate; let him grant the Italian fleet freedom to act against the fortress by sea; and let him give up all plans for settling the south of Italy in any other way than that chosen by the people themselves. He surely needs no proofs to be given that he will find the friendship of the people of Europe a far safer prop to his power than the grudging alliance of the offshoot of the Bourbons, or even than the last brotherhood of the Hapsburgs and the Romanoffs.

As to the other stories brought by the telegraph, although they may scarcely seem worth notice, we may just say a few words. If there be any truth in the tale about an agreement between France and Russia to take up the cause of Francis II., the Sardinians will do well to press the siege with the utmost vigour. Already, according to the *Observer*, the bombardment has had so much effect as to drive the King and his staff out of the palace into an out-of-the-way corner of the fortress. We hope this is true; and if, as we think may be taken for granted, the agreement between Russia and France would reach only to the keeping open of the sea, it may make their labours in this good cause somewhat shorter than perhaps they deemed likely. If, on the other hand, France has made up her mind to withdraw her fleet, and if, as stated in the telegram, Russia is going to break the blockade, which Sardinia will at once declare, against the fortress of Gaeta, we trust that the same wise, though bold, course will be followed as in the operations of the fleet at the mouth of the Garigliano. Our readers have not forgotten how at that time, when the French admiral tried to stop the Sardinian fleet from taking part against the Bourbon troops on shore, Admiral Persano answered that he had orders which he must and would carry out, and that in doing so he would not fire on the French fleet, even if it sought to hinder him, but that he would run the risk of their firing on him, a course which he threw on them the whole burden of following. So bold a plan was the best way to success. The French admiral was unwilling to take upon his own shoulders the heavy responsibility of forcing on a war, and the Sardinian fleet carried out its orders without being troubled any further by M. Barbier de Tinan and his ships of war. Let Russia be treated—not quite in the same way, but in the same spirit. Let the Sardinian fleet go about its work as coolly and firmly as if the Russian vessels were at the mouth of the Dneiper or the Amoor. If the Russians then seek to hinder their movements, let an answer be given that the Sardinian fleet will do its utmost to reduce the fortress, that in this work it will not do more harm to Russia than can be helped, but that if Russian vessels stand in the way of the Sardinian fire they must take the consequences of putting themselves in such a position, and that if Russian vessels fire on the Sardinians, Sardinia will in self-defence return the fire, and treat the act as a declaration of war. Such an answer would soon set the question at rest, and rid Sardinia of further trouble from the Empire of the North. We do not believe such a case will arise, or that the stories put forth are in the least true; but, whether true or false, it is clear that Sardinia has only one course before her, and that this course, boldly followed, will most likely easily scatter all the clouds which now seem to be gathering round her.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

The following letter, received recently by a gentleman of Plymouth, from a relative residing in the disturbed district, gives a dark picture of the vexations and trials to which the inhabitants of Taranaki have been subjected during the last six months. The writer says that Taranaki, being under military law, the newspapers published there are under control, and cannot therefore speak out as to the causes of the war, as they otherwise might be expected to do, and as some of the papers in the other parts of the colony do. "These," he continues, "as well as those of Australia, speak boldly out, and condemn the mode and manner in which our commanders deal with savage tribes; and I verily believe they are afraid of the natives, as they have allowed them to burn a number of houses adjoining the Town Belt, at the Slenur, about three-quarters of a mile from our house, without any interference on the part of the military authorities. Shame and disgrace have covered all their actions. The town, originally more than 500 acres, is now reduced by the circumscribed subtrenchment to a space only of 40 acres, and in this space are located the garrison—volunteers and militiamen, say 2,500—with the inhabitants who have not left, comprising about 1,300 more, making a total of 3,800.

"You may imagine, in so small a compass, that it is not so healthy as it used to be, and I am sorry to say that disease is creeping in fast, typhus fever having carried off several; how it will be as the summer comes on is hard to say, particularly when the troops arrive from India and elsewhere, as it is reported we are to have 3,000 more, which will only be enough to barely conquer the savages by whom we are surrounded. Only picture to yourself not to be allowed, in fact it is dangerous, to be half a mile from the entrenchments; Coad and Crawn having been murdered by the brutal savages within that distance. It appears that not content with shooting and killing, but they rush on and use the tomahawk with all the ferocity natural to savage tribes, although they are called Christians by the missionaries, who have not implanted in them any real Christian or moral virtues. I have seen quite enough of the missionaries to disgust any one, and how the British public can be gulled as they are is a matter of astonishment. Unfortunately our house is outside the trenches about 127 yards, with about 20 other houses within a range of 2,000 yards. Had we been entrenched I could have made from £100 to £150 a year; as it is, we stay and sleep in it, for the purpose of trying to save it from ruin, it having cost me upwards of £400, which, I am glad to say, is paid for, and should its destruction be accomplished by the natives, would cripple us completely, as you must suppose that we do not earn so much as formerly. If we are compelled to go to Nelson, where the Government are sending all the women and children, and also those who are non-combatants, myself being disabled from serving in the militia, it would be a severe trial under the small pittance which they dole out, it being barely enough to sustain nature. I should have mentioned that total ruin and devastation of the country all around us has been effected. Houses and homestead burnt, cattle, sheep, and everything being either destroyed or taken by the natives and driven off to their homes!

"Ruin! ruin! utter ruin! to the settlement. Men who counted upon their thousands are now reduced to pauperism, and if the British Government do not open the purse liberally in compensating the sufferers, an indelible disgrace on the British nation will be the consequence, as the war is not of the settlers' seeking, or by any means caused by them. In corroboration of this I would wish you to read attentively the letter signed 'Tyro' in the *Taranaki News*, and which was republished in the same paper; it gives a brief account of the origin of the war. How it grieves me to sit down and think of the barbarities perpetrated, houses burned, stock destroyed, and everything wearing the aspect of woe and desolation—it is truly heartrending, and then not knowing how soon these same afflictions may be your own, it is a melancholy picture, but I am sorry to say too true. This is war! May the Almighty in his goodness and merciful kindness be pleased to order and direct a speedy cessation from the dire calamity under which we are suffering. Twelve months since and what a change in this, I may say, flourishing and then prosperous country; it was really a place or province that anyone might be proud of. I depend more on the British public than on the Government for the means of placing the settlers in some position to gain and earn a livelihood, and hope that relief funds will be set on foot in England for that purpose. You will have seen by the papers that a sanguinary affair took place near the Waitara at Puketakaguare between the northern rebels and the force under the command of Major Nelson, the loss on our side being thirty-two killed and about the same number wounded, since which the natives have acknowledged to the loss of 100 killed and 60 wounded. This officer (Major Nelson) is a most energetic, clever, daring person, and it is to be regretted that he has not the chief command; he is worthy of the name of the immortal naval hero, and is always on the alert, annoying our enemies. A force, above 1,500 rank and file, under the command of Major-General Pratt, left this on Monday last, with the requisite number of large guns, baggage, ammunition &c., and when engaged with the natives at one of their strongholds near the Waitara, dispatches were received by the major-general to stop proceedings, as to the reason for which the public are yet in the dark; this is some more of the strange and unaccountable designs of the Government; indeed, we blush to belong to our own country. Defeated, obliged to retire, and other procrastinations are weaning the settlers, who have manfully struggled under their distressing circumstances, and still would continue were there a probability of its coming to an end, from their allegiance; and if, unfortunately, a war should occur between France and Great Britain, the Australian colonies would be an easy prey for the former, as they have an overwhelming force at New Caledonia, &c., in the South Seas, as compared to the British force. Moreover, although the French do not colonise like the English, they give protection to their colonists. You will think me tiresome, no doubt, but too much cannot be said on the subject; for every now and then, in the night as well as day, the alarm trumpets sound, and every one is expected and required to be within the lines of trenches. Under these exciting and troublesome times, you must be aware that our sufferings are not easily described, and, of course, are not in our usual enjoyment of good health. I shall anxiously wait to receive a letter from you, with the opinion of the British public of our untoward position. You must not give any credit to what the Bishop of New Zealand and the church party may say on the matter, for to them, and I am sorry to say it, we may attribute our perilous case, as they have encouraged the savage aborigines in their hostility to the Government and the settlers."

THE NEW DIOCESE OF COLUMBIA.

The following letter, addressed by the Bishop of Columbia to Miss Burdett Coutts, contains some interesting particulars relative to the newly-formed diocese:—

Cayoosh, British Columbia, July 14 (on the Fraser).

I have to thank you for your two last kind letters, one of which awaited me here. For upwards of two months past I have been travelling in the continental part of my diocese, and am now far up in the mountains, some 300 miles from Victoria. My mode of travel thus far has been principally on foot, and I am at this moment waiting in my hut on the ground, within a stone's throw of a party of Cornish miners, who are busily excavating for gold.

My route has been along the Fraser, through mountain scenery of the wildest, the grandest character. The narrow pathway has sometimes carried me up several thousand feet to the region of snow, whence the mighty torrent below seemed like a white thread, while around and far off the eye could rest upon nothing but mass upon mass of rugged rocky mountain-range. At times our road lay along the river's bank, amid pines and underbrush, and flowery shrubs, here and there checked by ravines, down which came foaming, rolling, shining the tributary streams, of which, with gratitude, we drank the cool, clear, refreshing water. The latter part of the journey we have had more open scenery, and fine pasture land has taken the place of mountain defile.

The whole way has been the scene of gold-mining operations. The river appears to have carried down and deposited gold all along its banks. In former times it flowed at a higher level, and upon flats or terraces, now dry, as well as by its immediate bed, the gold is found. I have conversed on the spot with many miners, and with all descriptions of persons, and there is now but one sentiment as to the inexhaustible resources of this country. Owing to the extreme difficulty of communication, many who first came from California went back disheartened; but all who remained are doing well, and there will be a steady increase in the population. Roads are being made, and access to the mines will every day become easier. The miners are a fine hardy race of men; they are of all nations—Germans, Americans, French, Italians, Swedes, Norwegian, Chinese, as well as English. The latter are the newest of all. There is an utter absence of religion, and much awful vice and profanity abounds. I make a practice of speaking to everybody I meet, and I am often, alas! compelled to hear in common talk the most profane language. This I always reprove, and have generally found my remarks taken well. Whenever I have had services the miners have attended, and several here have told me they had not for ten and fourteen years attended a religious service. How thankful one is to have the privilege of first bearing to these our fellow-men the renewed opportunities of grace. The Church of England is alone in the field. Not a representative of any other religious body is yet among the miners. At two places, Hope and Yale, there was a Methodist minister, but he has been withdrawn. We have two clergymen in these towns, both of whom are working well. I was present at a meeting in the latter on my way, when an address was presented to me, and the chairman, an American and Presbyterian, called upon all present in this new land to forget the past differences and adopt the Church of England for their religion, as a church in which they could have confidence, which had a broad basis, and which was "at work among them."

The great drawback to the wholesome progress of society is the dearth of female population. I suppose there is not above one to every 200 of the other sex. I came upon a pleasing exception the other day at Hill's Bar. I was visiting the miners. One log-hut seemed more neat than the rest. As we approached, a modest-looking young woman asked us to come in. She was from the North of Ireland, a Protestant, and had married in Australia. There was something simple and touching in her manner. I entered upon the subject of religion; she loved to attend church, and had been piously brought up by her parents, whose custom was to have family prayer night and morning. Her father was still living. She was very lonely, and had no female society. One other there was, but her character was such she could not associate with her. Her husband seemed a fine young man. When he went out, being busy, she asked us to excuse him. "He is very rough here, sir—so different from what he was in Melbourne." On reading and explaining a portion of Scripture and offering prayer, with tears she said, "Oh, how well I remember all that!" On going away she thanked us several times and said, "I never thought here I should have a reverend gentleman to call upon me."

I meet many Chinese. They are flowing in by thousands. I trust we may be enabled to bring the light of truth among them. They are well-conducted at present, and are an advantage as pioneers and as consumers. I look upon them as a most interesting part of my flock, as affording an opportunity of, through them, reaching their dark home in Asia with the Gospel. These migrations of man are providential. God directs these people to a British land for His glory, in their conversion by the church He has sent and planted here. I am very anxious to have special instructors for them, and have applied to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to send missionaries. They are a funny people, and are full of good humour and very friendly. They respect the English much. At one place I came to a pretty bridge over a river. It had been built by a Chinaman named Ah-Soo. He takes the tolls. On our approach he ran forward with cool waters to drink, and told us we were free of the bridge. "No Englishee pay over de bridge, and no poor Chinaman. Me makee no charge to de English. Me charge Boston man (American). Boston man chargee Chinaman very high in Californy; Chinaman now charge Boston man—ha! ha!"

Everywhere the Indians come about us and regard us as their friends. I have had some interesting gatherings, and have begun to preach to them in Chinook, which is a jargon or trade language, understood by all Indian tribes to some extent. Their own languages are various. I have passed already through people who speak four languages.

One interesting scene I must relate. June 27—I had encamped near a village of Quayome Indians. It was about 8 o'clock; our meal was preparing. Indians began to assemble. There were three old men in particular, who sat like sages grave and solemn; there was waiting also a smart-looking, middle-aged Indian, who wished to see me. It was Ilcochan, a chieftain of the tribe, known by his magnificent voice. I addressed the Indians assembled. I spoke of their Father in Heaven, of His love, of Jesus; asked what became of them when they died; held up the Word of God as given for them as well as us, &c. Ilcochan and Sacher, my own Indian, interpreted—that is, explained, my Chinook. Both at times were excited, and seemed to enter fully into the subject. Sacher especially took up one of the sins I had named—drunkenness—and reminded them of the consequences. I dismissed them after a touching and interesting scene. A short time after we heard a loud noise at the Indian village. It was Ilcochan. His loud and clear voice brought echoes from the mountains; we could see his figure upon rising ground, and distinctly hear him repeating what I had said. Towards dusk Indians began again to assemble. One brought a present of salmon, worth, to sell at this time, 10s. My two companions were gone to some distance. I was alone with the Indians, who came up one after the other unobserved, except that now and then a greater glare from the fire revealed more faces. The Indian is stealthy in his movement. Among others who had come and taken a more prominent place, but wrapped this time in a blanket, was Ilcochan. I took my seat on a fallen tree in front of him. There was now a large gathering. I stood up, and commenced observations. Our talk was long; the evening grew darker, the fire blazed brighter. Ilcochan became very excited. He stood up, and, with great vehemence and gesticulation, reiterated my words in Quayome. The scene was striking. My companions returned. As they approached they felt a slight alarm; they thought there was trouble, and were much relieved to see me sitting in the midst of the circle watching Ilcochan. I was deeply interested—indeed, affected, to see the evident impression upon these poor Indians. I was also eager to note the pantomime of gesture with which Ilcochan sought to move the spirits of his people. I then brought forward the subject of the education of their children. I inquired how many children there were in the tribe. It was difficult to make them understand; at length they appeared to catch my meaning. Two young men started up, came forward, and offered to go. I supposed they were going to count the children. Presently they came back—there was a difficulty. Instantly every one shouted to put them on their mettle, and not see difficulty. They conferred, and then darted off into the darkness. In a little time from all quarters approached more Indians. As they came on the ground they took their seats in rows. I perceived every one had a child. I discovered, to my dismay, they had misunderstood me, and had been bringing the children themselves instead of the number. It was past ten o'clock, and all these poor things had been pulled out of bed. Most were naked, some in their cradles. In the midst of my last talk an Indian woman brought a lighted mould candle, and set it down near me. We concluded by singing the Evening Hymn. A devotional and deep impression sat upon each and all, most striking to witness. Reluctantly they took their leave one by one. Everyone shook hands; every little child was brought, and held out its little hand. These incidents give hope, at least, that any efforts we make for them will be well received. The plan I propose is to have—1st, a catechist to each village; 2nd, a missionary clergyman over a district comprising several villages; 3rd, a central institution, to which promising children may be brought and then trained, and from whom may come afterwards native catechists—perhaps, by God's grace, a missionary clergy.

I mentioned in a former letter my anxiety about the education of girls of the middle and upper classes. Rowe has this at present altogether in hand. My desire is to form a female collegiate school, where the best education can be given. Governesses cannot be had, nor could they be retained by private families. The institution must have, in the first place, the right person for head.

We may find some competent, devoted Christian lady who, for Christ's sake, would undertake this important work. The excellent woman alluded to in Mr. Garrett's letter would not, I think, find this their best line. They would be admirably qualified for training native girls in the Indian institution, which I hope may be established in time. I have made application to the Christian Knowledge Society for a grant towards the female collegiate school, for the building, which will not cost less than £2,000. I hope to see it recognised as a blessing, not merely for these colonies, but for the many British subjects living all along the Pacific coast. We shall have children from California, Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, where English parents desire for their children English habits, feeling, refinement, and, above all, the pure and sober, and evangelic religion of England's church.

G. COLUMBIA.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON IN INDIA.

The following has been addressed to the editor of the London *Times*:—

Sir,—A few months since a report obtained currency in the newspapers, published in the vernacular of the East, that at a place called Dharam Sal, situated in the district of Kangra, north-east of the Punjab (among the mountains in the lower range south of the Himalaya), lat. 32 5, long. 76 18, large slabs or meteoric stones had fallen in great quantities, preceded and followed by most singular physical convulsions. Knowing the proneness of my uneducated countrymen to receive with credulity the most improbable stories, I was nevertheless not a little curious to hear some particulars of a phenomenon as unusual as it was singular from a credible authority, and accordingly wrote to an esteemed friend on the spot, from whose communication received by the last mail, I take the liberty of giving the following particulars, which may prove alike interesting to your general as well as scientific readers, if you think it worthy a corner in your widely-circulated journal.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

SYED ABDOOLLAH,
Professor of Hindustani, University College,
December 24. London.

"Kangra, Nov. 8.

"At Dharam Sal, on the 28th of July, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the inhabitants were thrown into a state of the utmost terror and alarm by a series of fearful shocks, resembling in intensity and power the explosion of an immense powder magazine, and which seemed to shake the very mountains from their foundations. In the course of my experience I never met with any freak of nature which so powerfully impressed me with its grandeur and sublimity. Though no stranger to the ravages of the electric current and the destructive character of the gigantic thunderstorms which periodically visit the Apennines of the East, I was scarcely prepared for an occurrence so fearfully impressive in its *ensemble*, yet happily so free from casualties of every kind. In the beginning it seemed as if that 'special Providence which tempers the wind to the shorn lamb' was about to show its displeasure at the district by signal severity. Horrible discordant noises rumbled forth from the bowels of the earth following each other with the utmost rapidity. Then succeeded long and loud explosions, which gradually decreased in degree and duration until they became beautifully less. Then came intensely luminous flames of fire, each flame about 12 feet in length, shooting with extreme velocity from north to south, as though belched forth from the mouth of ordnance of extraordinary size and calibre. These again were replaced by a shower of meteoric stones, which, wherever they fell, ploughed up the earth like so many cannon balls. I cannot find words adequate to describe the sensation which every where prevailed at the sight of this singular and startling phenomenon. The over-credulous viewed it as the beginning of the end, while the more enlightened were fearful of the destruction of life and property. Happily, however, not a single person was injured, as far as I have been able to learn, though the stones were of so formidable a nature that one might well be pardoned for looking with the utmost alarm—not to say dread, at the results.

"I subsequently strolled over the 'field of destruction,' and discovered a number of boulders and meteoric stones of diverse forms and size, many of which bore a great resemblance to ordinary cannon balls just discharged from the engines of war, but which when touched by me felt like so many pieces of ice. Of course a phenomenon so extraordinary has been the all-absorbing topic of conversation in these parts, and has given rise to the most absurd and highly coloured reports of witchcraft and sorcery."

(A faithful version.)

SYED ABDOOLLAH.

THE ENGLISH GRAVEYARDS AT SEBASTOPOL.

The *Eastern Counties Herald* announces the arrival at Hull of the Anxious, Captain Cawthorne, from Balaklava, laden with guns and bones. Captain Cawthorne arrived at Balaklava on the 2nd August, and left that port on the 2nd of September, and from him we learn (says the *Herald*) that, having been over Cathcart's-hill, he was surprised at the high state of preservation which the graveyard was in, all being neat and in order, flowers also of various kinds being seen over the graves in every direction. Mr. Cawthorne visited many of the graveyards about Inkermann and Balaklava, and having previously heard of the reports of churchyard desecration, he was astonished to see the beautiful order in which the graveyards were kept. On entering the graveyard in which lie the remains of Captain Hedly Vicars, Mr. Cawthorne's attention was attracted to the grave of that gallant officer, which occupies the most conspicuous position in the place. The headstone was in no way dilapidated, and the grave altogether presented as neat an appearance as is seen in our own cemeteries; and Mr. Cawthorne expressed the same opinion generally in respect to all the graveyards which he had visited. Colonel Gowan, a gentleman in every respect, and high in the estimation of both the Russian and American Governments, along with Capt. Nichols and Mr. France, the owner of the Anxious, a native of Leeds, in Yorkshire, but residing and carrying on the business of a merchant at Odessa, are the parties who have the charge of the graveyards, and as Colonel Gowan has been several times complimented by the English press for his disinterested attention to the graves of the English who fell in the Crimean campaign, it is quite evident that, under his and coadjutors' superintendence, no anxiety need be felt at home for the preservation of the graves of England's brave sons, who so nobly died in their country's cause. Sebastopol itself yet bears the traces of the memorable campaign; roofless houses are to be seen in all directions, but the population is slightly on the increase. The only building which as yet has been restored by the Russian Government is the Admiralty building, which was only slightly damaged, the once fine hospital being still left in its dilapidated state, only tenanted by a few Jews who earn their living by going over the battle-fields, digging up old iron and lead, which they sell, and upon which they have to pay a small per centage to the Russian Government. Of the renowned Malakoff and Redan towers nothing now remains but shattered mounds, in which lie embedded several guns, dislodged by the allies, and where may be occasionally seen half-a-dozen men engaged disentombing the old cannon, and here and there, in the trenches, or surmounting earthworks, may be seen live shells, which no person dare touch for fear of the havoc an explosion of one of them would cause, and there is a likelihood of their remaining there for some time yet. Captain Cawthorne was unknowingly going to pick a live shell to bring home as a trophy, but was only too glad to leave it on being told by a friend that if touched it would explode. The population of Sebastopol and immediate district is between 2,000 and 3,000. Colonel Gowan is proceeding with his contract to raise the sunken vessels in the harbour, which he has now rendered perfectly navigable. He employs daily about two hundred men, who, with his clerks, &c., occupy the naval arsenal, which was converted into a rendezvous specially for them. The operations connected with the raising of the sunken ships, &c., are on a large scale, and it is supposed will occupy two years more before the harbour is totally cleared. During Captain Cawthorne's stay at Sebastopol one of the largest of the sunken vessels was raised, and a considerable portion of the iron which he had brought home was got up from the sunken ships. Between 500 and 600 men, Russian and Circassian labourers, are daily employed at the four new patent slips now in course of construction, under the superintendence of Mr. Muir, who has the contract under the Russian Government for the construction of the slips, but they are being made under the direction of an Edinburgh firm.

OUR COPPER COINAGE.

(FROM CHAMBERS' JOURNAL.)

The English sovereign is admired, respected, and welcomed everywhere; our crown, if rather heavy and inconvenient, is not to be despised, especially Wyon's pet specimen of the genus, which, being considered by that mysterious body the Moneyers too fine for the wear and tear of everyday existence, no sooner appeared in the world than it withdrew from busy commercial life into the dignified privacy of the numismatist's cabinet. The florin, perhaps, sports too much frippery; but the shilling and sixpence, if not particularly remarkable for beauty, are at least respectable. As much can scarcely be said for their poor relations, the "coppers" of the United Kingdom. What a bruised, battered, ill-matched, ill-conditioned lot are a shilling's worth of halfpence; large and small, thick and thin, old and new, pierced with holes, dented and scarred by wanton ill-treatment, disfigured by advertising newspaper proprietors, or that numerous but disgusting class of people who persist in placing vulgar names or initials where they are least to be desired. Bright, newly-issued Victorian coppers mixed with the dull yellow coins of the Sailor King; pennies of Gentleman George, looking like miserable starvlings beside the greasy "butcher's pennies" of Georgius Tertius—stout servants that, after 63 years' hard service, beat all younger competitors in size and plumpness. Then we have diminutive Irish halfpence and Irish "thirteens" bearing the unmistakable profile of the Iron Duke, and the national motto, "Erin-go-bragh;" to say nothing of the three-legged Manx halfpennies, French sous, American cents, Brummagem tokens, and smooth clumps defying any attempt at recognition, which make up that heterogeneous metallic currency called, by a stretch of courtesy, small change. Let us be thankful it is doomed; a few months, and our pockets will know it no more; but before the familiar coinage passes for ever from among us, let us review its past history.

Coke lays it down that the currency of England must be either gold or silver. At the time he wrote, no other metal had ever been coined by Royal authority, excepting the circulation in Ireland of farthings, made of a mixture of silver and copper, so early as 1462. The smallness of the silver pennies, whereby they were easily lost, and the quality of the metal, which tempted exporters to send the silver money abroad, caused a continual scarcity of small change. To obviate this the trading world manufactured tokens of copper, tin, and other metals. Elizabeth, finding Royal enactments, backed by pains and penalties, futile to prevent the circulation of this bastard money, purposed issuing a copper coinage, a purpose she unaccountably left unfulfilled. Both James I. and Charles I. issued copper farthing tokens, but of such little intrinsic value—one pound weight of copper being made into 1,164 farthings—that it was not deemed advisable either to enforce their currency or recognise them as legal coins; consequently, they speedily fell into contempt, and were disused. A copper coinage for the convenience of the poor seems to have been projected under the Commonwealth, as patterns are in existence bearing the dates of 1649 and 1651—the latter, rather curiously, having the image and superscription of Oliver Cromwell, as Protector of England, Ireland, and Scotland, although it was not till the end of 1653 that he was publicly invested with that proud title.

The first real copper money was coined by Charles II. in 1665, beautiful Miss Stuart sitting for Britannia; but, as it was not made current at that time, the commencement of the regular coinage must be dated from 1672, when, to supply the great want of small change, offices were opened in Fenchurch-street for the daily issue of copper farthings and halfpence. These were intrinsically worth the sums they represented, the larger coin weighing 4 dwts. 23 grains. Copper was declared a legal tender for all payments under 6d, and it was enacted that venders, utterers, or manufacturers of any other farthings or halfpence should be chastised with exemplary severity. In 1680 letters patent were granted to Sir Thomas Armstrong and Colonel Legg for 21 years, authorising them to coin copper halfpence weighing 107 grains troy, for the use of his Majesty's subjects in Ireland. The patentees sold their privilege to John Knox, who obtained a renewal of it from James II., when the value of the coin was fixed by a Royal proclamation, declaring 13 Irish pence equivalent to 1s English.

When James, after his enforced abdication, landed in the sister isle to measure swords with his rival, he revoked Knox's patent, and collected together all the old copper, brass, broken bells, useless guns, and worn pewter he could lay hands upon. This refuse, valued at 3d or 4d a pound, was manufactured into sixpenny, twelvepenny, and halfcrown pieces, making four penny worth of base metal current for £5 sterling! Not even content with this, the half-crown was subsequently transformed into a five-shilling piece, and the shilling reduced to half its former weight. Of this irregular money, forced into currency by hanging instantly any one who demurred at taking it in exchange for goods, the amount issued was nominally £1,396,799. After the battle of the Boyne, and the flight of James Stuart, Lord Coningsby found £22,489 in the Mint, which he valued at £641 19s 5½d. A proclamation from William and Mary reduced this war-coinage to its intrinsic value, by declaring that henceforth the five-shilling piece was to pass for one penny, the half-crown for three-farthings, and the shilling and sixpence for one farthing each.

In 1689, and the two following years, tin halfpence and farthings, with a copper centre, were coined in large quantities. In 1693, Mr. Andrew Corbett applied for and obtained a nine years' patent, by which he undertook to coin 700 tons of copper into halfpence and farthings, at a rental of £1,000. This, it subsequently came out, left the patentees a profit of £18,100, the Master of the Mint having, by want of presence of mind, bound the nation to a bargain by which it lost £12,800. In consequence of his representations, Corbett's patent was, before one year of it had expired, transferred to other hands. This, however, did not satisfy the public, who declared against the system altogether. The traders petitioned against the continuance of the patent coinage, and demanded that the copper, like the gold and silver money of the realm, should be made at the Royal Mint alone. Their prayer was in vain. An arrangement was made by the Government with Sir John Hearne and others, by which the latter bound themselves to coin, in seven years' time, 700 tons of the best English copper into rolled and milled farthings and halfpence, in the proportion of 21 pence to the pound of copper. They also engaged to exchange every week not less than £200 worth of the old tin coins for new copper ones, and pay a controller a salary of £200 per annum. Soon after the contract was concluded, copper rose to such a price that the licensees lost £2,400 in the first 12 months of their speculation. This did not stay their proceedings, however, for in 1699 the issue of halfpence and farthings was stopped by Act of Parliament, there being a glut of those useful media of barter.

In consequence of the abundance of small change provided by her predecessors, there was no necessity for coining any more during Anne's reign; but towards the close of it five pattern halfpence and the same number of pattern farthings were struck. One of the latter, bearing the date of 1714, and one bearing that of 1713, were probably circulated, as they are common enough, despite the popular belief in the rarity of a Queen Anne's farthing. The authorities of the British Museum receive from time to time letters from persons who, strong in the belief that only three of these farthings were coined, of which two are safe in the Museum already, announce that the last of the trio is in their possession. Some have actually demanded a supposititious reward of £1,000 for the precious little piece, the fact being that every collector possesses three or four specimens. Mr. Miles, a dealer, was in the habit of keeping half a dozen in a drawer, on purpose to show to any one bringing a Queen Anne's farthing for him to buy, and used to astonish many an expectant visitor by quietly offering to give 3s for his farthing, or to sell any in the drawer for five. The Museum collection contains four in gold, four in silver, and eight in copper.

After the troubles which disturbed the beginning of the Hanoverian rule were blown over, attention was once more directed to the copper coinage. In 1717, 213½ tons of copper were delivered at the Tower, whence the metal re-issued in the shape of £46,000 worth of pennies and halfpennies, at the rate of 2s 4d in the pound of copper; and for the first time "Fidei Defensor" made its appearance upon the coins of the realm as one of the titles of his Britannic Majesty, although it had been reckoned among them since Henry VIII. wrote in defence of the Papal authority. A few years later a halfpenny was destined to raise a tremendous political storm. In 1724, in consequence of a great deficiency of copper currency in Ireland, it was resolved to grant a patent for its supply. Mr. Wood, a great copper and iron master, who leased all the Crown lands in thirty-nine counties, obtained the patent for coining £100,000 worth of farthings and halfpence, through the King's mistress, the Duchess of Kendal. It was rumoured that the lady shared the profits with the patentee. To render it more unpopular with those it was intended to serve, the patent was passed without the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council being formally consulted, and while the actual terms were concealed in Ireland, the friends of Wood exaggerated the gains which would accrue to the speculation.

Great was the ferment in Ireland when it was known the King had treated the sister isle as a dependency, by giving the patent to an Englishman, and having the coin struck out of the country. Taking advantage of such a favourable opportunity, Swift determined, under cover of assailing Wood's coinage, to attack the whole system of Government, and sent forth the famous *Drapier Letters*, in which the cry of "Ireland for the Irish" was first raised. Their effect was marvellous. The Lords Justices refused to issue the necessary orders for the circulation of the obnoxious money. People of all parties rushed to draw their cash from the banks, and drew their notes with the stipulation that they should be paid in silver or gold. The most rabid pamphleteer might pen treason to his heart's content with impunity, if he took the precaution of abusing the unpopular patentee, for then no jury would convict him. Every effort was made to discover the author of the letters, but those in the secret were faithful, and Sir Robert Walpole was given to understand that if he wished to arrest the writer of them he must send 10,000 men to do it. He attempted to punish the printer, but the Dublin grand jury not only threw out the bill, but represented all persons who should endeavour to impose Wood's money on the people as enemies to the State. The Parliament addressed the Crown in accusation of Wood, declaring he was guilty of fraud, both as to the quantity and quality of the coins issued. They asserted that the circulation of them would be prejudicial to the revenue, destructive to commerce, and dangerous to the rights and property of his Majesty's subjects. The Commons had the hardihood to declare that Wood's halfpence were not intrinsically of more than one-eighth their nominal value, and that, even if the patent was honestly carried out, the country would lose 150 per cent. by its bargain. Sir Isaac Newton had the maligned coins assayed, and found them to exceed the conditions in goodness, fineness, and weight. He might have spared the trouble. The Duke of Grafton, and Lord Cartaret after him, tried in vain to induce the people to receive the new money, and the struggle ended in its being withdrawn, the patent cancelled, and Wood compensated with a pension of £3,000 for eight years. The Irish were left without small change, but a victory had been gained over the Saxon, and they rejoiced accordingly. The Drapier became the toast of toasts, clubs were instituted in his honour, medals struck to commemorate his triumph, and the hard-hitting Dean lived for ever in the hearts of his countrymen.

In 1729 a new copper coinage—180 tons of halfpence and 20 tons of farthings—was issued, by virtue of a warrant under the sign-manual of the Regent Caroline; but the reign of the Second George was more notable for spurious than legal copper money. In 1741 an act was passed inflicting two months' imprisonment upon coiners of base money, and compelling them to find sureties for two years. This did not intimidate the offenders. Birmingham became the centre of the manufacture, and few payments were made there without a goodly proportion of "Brummagem halfpence," three shillings' worth of which could be made for eightpence. With these the large employers paid their workmen, from them they passed to the tradesmen, and they distributed them over the kingdom, and to such an extent that in 1753 it was computed that at least two-fifths of the copper money in circulation was of Birmingham origin. A knotty point was soon after raised for the decision of the lawyers as to whether copper coins were, strictly speaking, current money, or merely money for a special purpose; the latter opinion seems to have prevailed; for the punishment awarded to utterers of false coin was not construed to extend to the utterers of counterfeit halfpence. By an act passed in the 11th year of George III., counterfeiting copper money was declared a misdemeanour. In 1789 several advertisements appeared offering goods in exchange for base copper; what was so obtained was sent to Scotland, where the common people, for some inexplicable reason, declined to take George III.'s halfpence; and although seven of the Brummagem halfpennies were worth little more than 1d sterling, they passed among the canny Scotch at 24 for a shilling. In 1792, the copper coinage was in such a debased condition as to justify the issue of provincial coins and trade tokens. At length a new issue was resolved upon; and, to the great confusion of the lower orders, a contract for coining 500 tons of new pennies was entered into with Mr. Boulton, of Soho, Birmingham, who agreed to pay all expenses, and do, provide, or pay for about twenty different things not included in copper coining at the Tower. For this he was to be paid at 4d per lb., and for the copper itself £108 per ton. In the same year, twopenny pieces, weighing two ounces each, were issued. These and the pence were made current by proclamation; and upon a further issue, two years afterwards, in conjunction with the smaller coins, it was declared that no person could be compelled to take more than one shilling in penny or twopenny pieces, or more than sixpence in halfpence or farthings. These latter, as our readers can judge for themselves, were not by any means equal in weight to one half and one fourth of the penny, Mr Boulton being permitted, in consequence of the rise of copper, to coin one pound into thirty-six halfpence instead of twenty-four. In 1805, a sudden increase in the value of the metal raised the intrinsic value of the larger copper coins by one-third, in consequence of which great numbers found their way to the melting pot. The following year 600 tons of pence, halfpence, and farthings were issued, at the rate of 24, 48, and 96 to the pound. In 1808, several combinations having been made to prevent the circulation of the old halfpence coined at the Mint, the Lord Mayor issued a proclamation threatening the rigour of the law against any person refusing to take them on any pretence whatever. In 1813 suspicions were entertained of Government calling in the Tower farthings and halfpence coined before 1797 at a rate below legal currency, and many refused to take them. In 1817 they were called in by proclamation, the Mint receiving them till the end of the month on the following terms:—For every bag weighing 56lbs., and averaging 53 pieces to the pound, the Mint paid £6 8s 4d; averaging 54 pieces, £6 6s; and so on in proportion for any less number of pieces to the pound. In 1819 200 tons of new copper were issued, being the last during the reign of George III.

A new copper coinage was struck in the succeeding reign, and the currency of Ireland assimilated to that of the rest of the kingdom by the issue of fresh coins, and the calling in of the old ones. When the copper money of William IV. appeared a slight tinge of colour in the metal excited suspicion that it contained gold, and it is said that such proved to be the fact upon examination, and that the issue was collected by Birmingham agents in various parts of the country, and melted down, which accounts for the scarcity of such coins now. We remember being ourselves in our youth rewarded for every William IV. halfpenny we could collect; but, for all that, we believe the above story to be apocryphal, and worthy to be ranked with the Queen Anne's farthing tradition. Almost immediately after the accession of Queen Victoria, a new coinage was prepared, which included copper money of each denomination, differing in no essential from the issues of her predecessors; fresh issues have since taken place from time to time, the only novelty being some half-farthings, which appeared and disappeared, and were heard of no more. Now the fiat has gone forth, the copper currency will soon be of the past, and we may congratulate ourselves upon the advent of small change that will not try our tempers and pockets to carry; and so let us give a hearty welcome to the age of bronze.

A pastoral letter from his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman was read on Sunday on the duties of Christmas as the love-feast of the Christian calendar.

The Earl of Mexborough died yesterday after a short illness.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

THE STABBING CASE.

Peter Rickard, a man about 25 years of age, was brought up in custody of Acting-Inspectors Craven and Hughes, charged with stabbing a man, named John Hickey, on Christmas night. Acting-Inspector Craven deposed that a report was made to the G division, on Tuesday night, to the effect that a man had been stabbed in the house 49, South King-street, and that he had been conveyed to Mercer's Hospital; witness saw the wounded man, Hickey, in the hospital, on Christmas night, when there were but slight hopes of his recovery; on yesterday morning the prisoner surrendered himself, and was immediately afterwards taken to the hospital, when Hickey stated that he was the man who stabbed him; and that he lived in the same house with him; when the parties were confronted, Hickey said, "Peter, you have stabbed me with a knife;" "Yes," said the other, "but you struck me on the head with a poker;" Hickey then replied, "You acted as a blackguard towards other people as well as towards me;" witness then stated that a quarrel had taken place between the parties, and that the wound was inflicted upon a dark stairs. The Magistrate (Mr. M'Dermott) then told the prisoner he might make any statement he pleased but cautioned him that whatever voluntary statement he did make would be used against him upon his trial. The prisoner, however, said he would state how the matter occurred. He then said that he lodged in the same house with Hickey; that on Christmas Day there were three legs of mutton prepared for their dinners, and that after he had dined he went up to Hickey's room to ask Mrs. Hickey to take some punch; having given her the invitation, Hickey said to him, "What pledge will you give me for her during her absence?" "Oh!" said he, "I will leave you my coat;" and in taking it off he happened to knock down a "dandy;" Hickey became angry at that, and said, "See what you have done." "Oh, then," said the prisoner, "I will give you sixpence, the value of it;" Hickey then caught hold of him by the throat, a tussle ensued, and both fell upon the bed; he the (prisoner), after extricating himself, went down stairs, and was followed by Mrs. Hickey; in a few minutes afterwards he went up-stairs again, and while he was on the stairs he was met by Hickey, who struck him two or three blows on the head with a poker, from the effects of which he became quite mad for some time; but, said the prisoner—(looking at the reporters)—I am not mad now; what I am saying is quite true. Mr. M'Dermott then ordered the prisoner to be remanded, to await the fate of Hickey, who, it is supposed cannot recover. The following is his deposition, taken on Christmas night:—"I, John Hickey, formerly of No. 49, South King-street, but now a patient in Mercer's Hospital, believing myself to be dying, do make the following solemn statement:—On the evening of the 25th December, a man, named Peter Rickard, who lodged in the house 49, South King-street, came into my room and began to curse and swear. I proceeded to put him out, when a struggle took place between us; we both fell; he got up and continued to fight, and then went down stairs; soon after he returned and met me upon the stairs, when he stabbed me with some sharp instrument in the belly; I then went into my room and Rickard ran away."

Jane Newport, of 86, Thomas-street, charged a man, named Thomas Roberts, with presenting a pistol at her, on the night of the 24th December. It appeared that the parties were intimately acquainted, and that the prisoner desired to gain the affections of the prosecutrix. He did not succeed, however, in so doing, and in a fit of desperation he committed the offence. The pistol was not loaded.—He was ordered to find bail in £50.

James Brien was charged by Patrick M'Donnell with picking the pocket of a woman in Golden-lane, on Monday evening. A boy, named James Byrne, was acting as an accomplice at the time.—The prisoner was remanded.

Sarah Duffy was charged by James Byrne with stealing his watch, in Harcourt-terrace, on the night of the 25th inst. —She pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

John Fife was charged by Police-constable 94 A, with assaulting him while in the execution of his duty, by striking him with his fist in the mouth, and knocking out two of his teeth.—He was fined £1, or in default of payment ordered one month's imprisonment.

John Martin Bourke, of South Frederick street, was brought up by Police-constables 172 B and 73 B, charged under the following circumstances. It appeared from the evidence of the constables, that about eleven o'clock, on Tuesday night, their attention was directed to the house in which Mr. Bourke lived, from the fact that great noise was in it. The hall door was open, and they were informed by a woman that parties were killing each other upstairs. Mrs. Bourke ran downstairs, and was pursued by Mr. Bourke, who appeared very much excited. The constables tried to prevent him pursuing her; he, however, followed her through the streets, and was followed by the constables. At this time he appeared to be bent on offering violence, and therefore it was that the constables went after him. They subsequently arrested him, and he assaulted the police. The wife and daughters of Mr. Bourke deposed that he was not drunk on the occasion, and that he did not assault the police-constables. The case was dismissed without prejudice, and it was stated that the constables would issue summonses against Mr. Bourke for the assault.

There were 113 prisoners brought before Mr. M'Dermott, at this office yesterday, charged with drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and the ordinary offences.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Peter Moran, a very respectable-looking young man, but who, it appears, is a member of the "swell mob," was brought up in custody of Acting-Inspector Smith, of the G division, charged with attempting to pick the pockets of several ladies in Trinity Church, Lower Gardiner-street, on Christmas Day. The prosecutor deposed that, while attending Divine service in the church, he saw the prisoner attempt to pick the pockets of several ladies, and caught him with his hand in one lady's pocket.—He was remanded.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—The bark Cora, of about 350 tons, of New York, under the command of Henderson Eastman, sailing master of the Constellation, flagship of the African squadron, arrived at this port on Saturday from Monrovia, and anchored off the Navy Yard at 4 p.m. She was captured on the coast of Africa by the Constellation on the 26th of September, with 705 slaves on board. The following is a detailed account of the capture and subsequent events connected therewith:—The Constellation left Boston in July, 1859, with a crew of about 350, all told, officers and men. She is a 22 gun sloop, and was rebuilt at Norfolk in 1853 from the old frigate that, in the war of 1812, attained some fame under the command of Commodore Truxon. She made one cruise to the Mediterranean in 1853-4-5. For nearly a year and a half she has been actively employed in cruising on the Western Coast of Africa, between 18 deg. south latitude and 32 deg. north. During the first six months of her trip she captured, after ten hours' chase, a brig without colours or papers, named the Delicia, which was sent to Charlestown. There were, however, no slaves on board. The Constellation left Loanda on the 8th of September, and cruised off the Congo River up to the 25th. On that day her course was shaped to return to that place for the purpose of getting wood, water, and provisions. At half-past seven o'clock in the evening, while thirty miles south of Congo, the cry was made of "sail on the weather bow." At the time of making the sail, which was about five miles distant, it was thought she was a packet from Loanda bound for Boston, no slavers being supposed to cruise on that part of the coast. The Constellation, however, immediately gave chase. In an hour and a half the pursuers had gained enough on her to make out from her rig that she was not one of the regular packets. After getting within about two miles of the stranger a gun was fired for the purpose of bringing her to; but, instead of heaving to, she kept on her course. At this time the Constellation was going eight knots an hour, and slowly gaining on the slaver. After an interval of some 30 minutes another gun was fired, but to which no attention was paid by the slaver. It was then 11 o'clock, the breeze had freshened a little, and the Constellation was going at the rate of 9 knots by log. The fugitive was now within range, and nearly ahead. A thirty-two-pounder was shifted to the bow port of the Constellation, and another shot fired, but the slaver did not appear to mind it, and kept on her course. The pursuers then kept away a little to get ready to set their stun'sails if necessary. By this time they had approached to within 500 yards of the vessel, and were still gaining on her, but she did not heave to. The Constellation now fired another gun loaded with shot, which cut away some of the slaver's port stun'sail gear. The barque then braced her mainyard aback, the Constellation ranging up under her lee quarter, and Commander Eastman ordered her to haul up her courses. An armed boat was then lowered, and the prize boarded. Commander Eastman asked what ship it was, and where was the American captain. He was answered in Spanish by a gentleman who received him very politely, that it was the barque Cora, that the American captain had remained ashore, and that he (the Spaniard) had command of the ship; that she had 705 slaves on board, was 24 hours out from Mangui Grande, and concluded by congratulating Commander Eastman on the excellence of the prize. Commander Eastman then called all the crew of the slaver to the gangway, and sent all of them, except three Americans and five Spaniards, the latter being retained to take charge of the Africans, in a boat to the Constellation. They numbered about 25 men, and were made up mainly of Spaniards and Portuguese, with one Chinaman and three Americans. Commander Eastman, assuming command of the Cora, now began examining the ship and cargo. She appeared to be new, handsomely fitted out, and far superior to the class of vessels that are generally employed in the slave trade. Those vessels engaged in the Cuba trade are very poor as a general thing, and are usually burnt after landing a cargo. The hold was filled with men and boys, and her cabin with women. Two-thirds of the whole number were under 15 years of age. All were in a perfectly nude state. They were classified as follows:—172 men, 106 women, 343 boys, 81 girls, and three babes at the breast. Commander Eastman represents them to have been fat and hearty, seemingly unconscious and careless of their situation, and all gabbling at a great rate, while the sounds emitted were void of any well-defined articulations. Thirty tierces of rice, 90 barrels of bread, and a large quantity of beans, with a light store of beef, were found. During the voyage two meals per day were given to the Negroes. The morning meal consisted of a junk of bread and some water, and at three p.m. a dinner of boiled beans one day and boiled rice the next was served. Their appetites appeared to be first-rate, and there was little necessity for washing the dishes after a meal was over, for the Negroes displayed an expertness in licking the tubs that would defy competition on the part of the most painstaking dog. The five Spaniards who took special charge of the dining arrangements would set the blacks in masses of 15 and 16 in a circle on deck, with a wooden tub of boiled rice or beans in the centre of each group. After all were duly ranged around the smoking tubs, the Spaniards made them go through an exercise of clapping their hands and singing, which lasted about three-quarters of an hour. By this time the repast would have partially cooled off, and the Negroes were allowed to "pitch in," the one having the largest hands getting most. They seemed, however, very kind to each other, and if a boy got an extra large piece of bread he was always ready to share it with his companions. They appeared contented and in good spirits throughout the voyage. Arrived at Monrovia, the captured Africans were delivered over to the United States agent, Mr. Seyes, whose duty it is to apportion them out to families, a certain amount being paid by Government for the support for one year of the recaptured Africans. The Cora, with a crew of 10 men, and the three Americans found in her at the time she was taken, left Monrovia on the 18th of October, and arrived at this port, as stated above, last Saturday. Monday she was to be put into the hands of Marshal Rynders, who retains control of her until the proper tribunal shall have declared her a lawful prize. The first, second, and third officers, named Frederick, Wilson, and Olson (the three Americans referred to), are also to be put in the Marshal's custody to await their trial. It will be remembered that the Cora was detained in port for several days last May on suspicion that she had been fitted out for the slave trade, but was finally allowed to depart.—*New York Tribune.*

SHOCKING BOILER EXPLOSION.—LEEDS, DEC. 25.—On Monday a terrible accident occurred, at the house of Mr. W. Longley, Park-street, Leeds, about half-past 1 o'clock p.m. A boiler in the kitchen exploded, killing Mrs. Longley on the spot, and severely injuring Mr. Longley, his daughter and a servant girl. The boiler, which was made of cast iron, was one of those ordinarily known as closed self-feeding (fire back) boilers, and was used for domestic purposes. Until the matter has been fully investigated it is impossible to state positively the cause of the explosion, but it very probably arose in consequence of the boiler having become red hot, owing to the water having been drawn off and the feeding pipe having become frozen, thus preventing the boiler being gradually refilled as it became empty, eventually the ice in the feeding pipe had thawed, and the cold water rushing into the red hot boiler, generated a quantity of explosive steam, which caused the boiler to burst instantaneously. The noise of the explosion was very loud, and its consequences, as already indicated, most disastrous. The door and window of the kitchen were blown out, the walls were nearly destroyed, and the furniture smashed, and the window of an adjoining room was shattered to pieces. Three of the unfortunate sufferers who were in the kitchen at the time were recovered with the fragments; Mrs. Longley's body was shockingly mutilated. Mr. Longley's injuries include severe bruises of the head and face, and he lies in a precarious state. The servant girl was also much cut and bruised. Miss Longley, who is about 25 years of age, was in a passage adjoining the kitchen, and was knocked down with great violence; one of her legs was broken in two places. Mr. Longley is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Thomas Longley and Sons, builders, and is a member of the Leeds Town Council.

THE SCREW PROPELLER.—Her Majesty's screw-vessel Cygnet has just completed at Portsmouth a series of highly interesting and important experimental trials with the Griffiths' propeller, testing some suggested improvements in its form by the patentee. These trials, which have extended over a period of several weeks, have been conducted under the supervision of Mr. Lynn, of the Dockyard Steam Factory; Mr. Eames, Engineer of the Victoria, 131 screw; and the patentee, Mr. Griffiths. It has has always been a great object with engineers to obtain greater propelling power from the screw, without, at the same time, increasing its size, in order that screw ships with full power might be constructed with a light draught of water, and at the same time have the screw well immersed. The present trial in the Cygnet is the nearest approach to this yet attained, and a fair hope may be now entertained that, after having puzzled scientific men during the past 20 years, the marine screw propeller may for the future to more fully understood. It is now upwards of ten years since Mr. Griffiths brought forward his theory of the screw—viz., that the centre part of the screw, equal to one-third its diameter, should be filled up, and the screw blades should be wide at the root, and tapering towards their extremities, in contradistinction to the generally-received rule, and the form of the Admiralty pattern. The improvements suggested by Mr. Griffiths on the form of his own screw, and which have now been tested in the Cygnet with the greatest success, consist of an addition of an angular surface at the after edges of the screw blades, springing from their widest part, and increasing the width of the angulated portion as it proceeds outwards to the periphery or circumference of the blade. These angular surfaces stand at an inclination to the after face of the blades, and consequently as they rotate, the water, which has been acted on and put in motion by the fore part of the blade, is again struck by this after, or angulated portion, thus making the blades double acting, whereby, it is stated by Mr. Griffiths, smaller diameter of screw propeller may be used without decreasing the power employed or given by the larger diameter in the old form, the theory of this being that the front of the blade travels at the rate of 3,000ft. per minute, while the root, or wider portion of the blade, only moves at the rate of 1,500. The water, being struck with the higher rate of velocity at the point of the blade, recedes off, and the after, or angulated portion, catching the same body of water, strikes it a second time. In the first trials the Cygnet's screw was 9ft. diameter, with a 12ft. pitch, the engines in this instance making 114 revolutions per minute. With the same screw reduced to 7ft. 6in. diameter, and 12ft. pitch, with the angulated addition made to the blades, the revolutions of the engines were 108, while the speed of the ship was the same on both trials, the 7ft. 6in. screw thus doing an equal amount of work with the 9ft. screw, and with less revolutions. The screw was afterwards reduced to a 7ft. diameter, with the same pitch as before. The result gave 111 revolutions, but the ship lost a quarter knot in speed. The sternposts of the Cygnet are 12 inches in width, and, as a matter of course, produced a greater deteriorating influence upon the small screw than upon the larger one. The sphere in the smaller screw was also of the same size as in the larger one. Both these causes, therefore, militated much more against the smaller screw, notwithstanding its success, than is shown by the figures. It is a singular fact that the recent trials of the French authorities, in their endeavours to obtain the same results which have now been achieved by these trials, were conducted on the opposite principle, and have failed. It is very probable that the Lords of the Admiralty may carry out the experiments still further with a vessel of larger size and power than the Cygnet.

CHRISTMAS TREES.—During the Christmas time it has been the great wonder of the authorities of Brighton from whence so many Christmas trees ever came. The matter is now no longer a secret, for, on the night of Thursday last, or early on the following morning, a huckster, it is supposed, seeing a nice young fir, in a plantation belonging to Oaklands, Ringer, near the road, with hatchet in hand dismounted his cart and cut the sapling for the forthcoming market. Five pounds have been offered as a reward for any person who shall give information of the offender. The ingenuity of these hucksters is well known. For instance, last year a gentleman had a favourite holly bush with variegated berries, but, prizing it, had set a man to watch it. Early one morning a huckster proceeded with his shovel to the spot, and perceiving that he was watched, with wanton coolness offered five shillings for the tree.—*Sussex Express.*

RENCONTRE WITH A BEAR.—I was directly in her path and with a roar she made right at me; I let drive at her head with my only barrel that had not been discharged, but it failed to stop her, and she had knocked me down and was on me in the twinkling of an eye. The slope of the hill was steep, and we both of us rolled over and over several times. I was almost breathless, when Googooloo rushed on her with his billhook and endeavoured to attract her attention. Luckily she could not bite at all, as my shot had smashed her snout and lower jaw to pieces; but she kept me locked in her embrace, and squeezed me more roughly than affectionately. My head was well protected with a bison-skin cap; and getting a tight grasp of her fur on each side, with my arms underneath hers, so that she could not do me much injury with her claws, I regularly wrestled with her for some time; and, although I brought my science to play, and threw her on her back several times 'by giving her the leg,' she never let go her hug, and I was almost suffocated with the quantity of blood and froth that came from her wound and covered my face, beard, and chest. Googooloo made frantic hits at her from time to time with his billhook (the only weapon he had, having lent D—— his knife), but I ordered him to desist, as his blows did not appear to do the bear much harm, and I was afraid of catching one. At last Bruin appeared to be getting weaker, and I saw her wounds and loss of blood were telling; and after a little trouble I managed to draw my knife, and drove it up to the hilt in her body under the armpits. She gave me an ugly hug, and fell over on her side, pulling me with her. It was her last effort, and I picked myself up quite out of puff, but not much injured, having only received a slight claw on the loins and another rather more severe on the instep. I drew my pistol, which I could not manage to get at before, to give her a settler, but it was not required—the game was over, my antagonist was dead. —*The Hunting Grounds of the Old World.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—In angry or indolent sores, and all skin diseases originating in impure or weak blood, or depraved secretions, the joint agency of Holloway's Pills and Ointment is perfectly irresistible. It is of little consequence how long these disorders may have lasted, or how sluggish, or obstinate, or malignant they may seem, the daily application of the Ointment to the parts affected and a course of these matchless Pills will most certainly effect a cure, not temporary or superficial, but complete and permanent. Both the Ointment and Pills are composed of rare balsams, unmixed with mercury or any other deleterious substance. They are, accordingly, as mild and safe as they are powerful and efficacious.

BIRTHS.

Hamilton—December 26, at 128, Stephen's-green, the wife of Dr. Edward Hamilton, of a daughter.

Kelly—November 14, at Fyzabad, India, the wife of Colonel Sir Richard Kelly, K.C.B., of her Majesty's 34th Regiment, of a daughter.

MacDonnell—December 24, at Monkstown Glebe, the wife of the Rev. Ronald MacDonnell, of a daughter.

Pollock—December 26, at Burlington-road, the wife of the Rev. A. M. Pollock, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Booth and Hodgins—December 26, in St. Anne's Church, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., Robert B. B Booth, Esq., youngest son of Mr. George Lenox Booth, Westport, to Susan, sixth daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Hodgins, of this city.

North and Keely—December 26, George North, Esq., second-eldest son of the late William North, of Blackhall-street, to Caroline Marianne, only daughter of James Keely, Esq., Crumlin, county Dublin.

DEATHS.

Bagot—At Rosevale, Sandymount, Ellen Stewart, wife of John Bagot, Esq.

Boileau—December 23, suddenly, at Hillsborough, Monkstown, county Dublin, Major-General Boileau, late H.M.'s 22nd Regiment, aged 59 years. [His remains will be removed to Mount Jerome Cemetery, at half-past nine o'clock, on Friday morning. Friends will please accept this notice.]

Bole—December 1, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. John C. Walters, 114, West Eleventh-street, New York, Hannah, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Harman Bole, of Killashee, county Longford.

Grey—December 23, Emily Merydith, aged 7 years and 7 months, the beloved child of P. J. Grey, Drogheda.

Griffith—December 22, at Blakeney House, Sandymount, Henry Allan Griffith, Esq., R.N., of Killycap, Dungannon, and Nut-hill, Argyleshire, son of the late Richard Griffith, Esq., of Millicent, county Kildare.

Moore—December 24, at his residence, Windsor Cottage, Kingstown, after a brief illness, of disease of the heart, Mr. Nicholas Moore, formerly of Dame-street, aged 68 years.

Whitehead—December 22, at The Cottage, Church-road, Arthur, youngest child of Thomas Adamson Whitehead.

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